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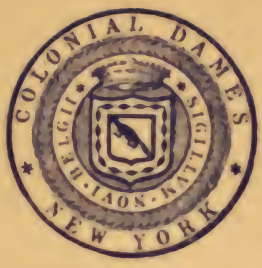

Catalogue

Van Cortlandt House Museum

for the

Hudson-Fulton Celebration

September

Nineteen hundred and nine

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE MUSEUM

Catalogue

for the

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The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission

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Nov. 20, 1933

ERRATA

Page 11, article 34. Throughout this catalogue Hepplewhite has been erroneously spelled Heppelwhite.

Page 11, article 40. For Maker read Marked.

Page 13, paragraph 4. For Lad-ware read Sad-ware.

Page 18, article 33. For tender read fender.

Page 28, article 39. Add the word design after Chinese.

Page 47, article 27. Flower not flour.

Page 49, paragraph 2. Separate not seperate.

Page 52, article 15. Omit "used by General Washington."

Preface

To all who feel a national and civic pride in the commemoration of events connected with the early traditions of America, this exhibition will be of peculiar interest.

The house and its furnishings form a Colonial setting for the portraits and manuscripts of men, both English and American, whose lives and actions made our history.

As Bacon says in The Proficience and Advancement of Learning: "Industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Collection of Old Mezzotints

SOUTH-EAST ROOM

Portraits of those who were prominent in political circles prior to the Revolution and closely associated with affairs in this country

1. **Colonel Isaac Barré.** By H. D. Hamilton. Engraved by R. Houston. R. Sayer, excudit. London: printed for Robt. Sayer, No. 33 Fleet Street. Published as the Act directs, 2 July, 1771.

Author of the name "Sons of Liberty." In American History a name applied to an organization extending throughout all the Colonies opposing first the Stamp Act and afterwards advocating separation from Great Britain.

When the Stamp Act was proposed in 1764, secret organizations, chiefly of workingmen, were formed in the various colonies to resist it. Colonel Barré, in a speech in Parliament, February, 1765, used the phrase "Sons of Liberty," which was at once adopted by these Societies.

With the passage of the Stamp Act, they took the lead in opposition to its enforcement and prevented its execution by force. Owing to the activity of certain members in New York, the Sons of Liberty were perhaps more important in New York than in any other colony.

In New York they controlled the Committee of Safety, and in 1774 the calling of a Continental Congress was in part due to them. In Georgia they were called Liberty Boys, and finally drove the Royal Governor from the State.

Colonel Barré expressed most decidedly his views in regard to the attitude of Great Britain to America. He said he execrated the penal measures of Parliament: "The Americans will not abandon their principles, if they submit, they will be slaves." Colonel Barré was the companion and friend of General Wolfe, sharer of all the dangers and glories of Louisberg and Quebec.

2. **Sir Peter Warren.** Painted by Thos. Hudson. Engraved by J. Faber. Printed for Robt. Sayer, opposite Fetter Lane, Fleet Street. (Chace Coat of Arms.)

Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majestie's Fleet and Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, 1751.

Commodore, afterwards Sir Peter, Warren should be remembered in New York City, as he was the only prominent New Yorker who contributed to Massachusetts' greatest Colonial achievement. As Commander of the blockading squadron, Commodore Warren captured the French relief ship *Vigilant*, in sight of Louisberg, which brought about its fall. For this he was knighted. It brought him into note in English maritime affairs and also into prominence in New York politics. He had the very greatest influence at home, as the English Government gave him almost the entire credit for the reduction of Louisberg.

3. **The Right Honorable George Grenville.** Painted by Wm. Hoare. Engraved by James Watson. Printed for John Bowles, at the Black Horse in Cornhill, London.

First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

Premier of England 1763–1765. As Chancellor of the English Exchequer, Grenville in 1765 proposed a bill for taxing the Colonies through a stamp duty. No serious opposition was expected, but the measure aroused great excitement in America as an attempt at taxation without representation. The Stamp Act Congress, which met in New York on October 7th, 1765, declared the Stamp Act to have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the Colonies.

To Grenville must be ascribed the alienation of the affections of the American Colonies from the Mother Country. He never swerved from his determination to impose a tax through Parliament and to enforce its collection by all the forces at the disposal of the Administration.

4. **The Right Honourable William Pitt, Esqr.** Done from an original picture in the possession of Earl Temple, by Richd. Houston. London: Painted for Robert Sayer, Map and Printseller at the Golden Buck, near Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street. Published according to Act of Parliament, 20 April, 1766.

One of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

5. **His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esqr.** Painted by R. Phillips. Engraved by J. Faber, 1734. (Coat of Arms.) Motto: Loyal au mort.

Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in New England and Vice Admiral of the Same.

It was his financial assistance which made possible the founding of Princeton College.

6. **Sir Charles Hardy.** Painted by Thos. Hudson. Engraved by P. Dawe, London. Published as the Act directs, 23rd of September, 1779, by Robt. Wilkinson, at No. 58 in Cornhill.

Admiral of the White and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet in the Channel. Grandson of Sir Thomas Hardy, his father was also an Admiral. Born about 1713, in 1741 in command of the Red of 40 guns; 1755 knighted and appointed Governor of New York; rear Admiral of the White; acted under Boscawen at the Reduction of Louisberg in 1758; married to Miss Stanyan, 1759; commanded under Hawke in the battle of Belle Isle, 1764; M. P. for Rochester and for Plymouth, 1771; Admiral of the White in command of the grand fleet in 1779. Died at the Fountain Tavern in Portsmouth, 19th of May, 1780.

7. **The Right Honorable Frederick Lord North.** Painted by N. Dance. Engraved by T. Burke. Published Sept. 20th, 1775, by Wm. Wynne Ryland, engraver to His Majesty, No. 159 near Somerset House, Strand, London.

First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the University of Oxford. One of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, etc.

8. **John Wilkes, Esqr.** Four times elected Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

9. **Augustus Keppel, Viscount.** Painted by G. Romney. Engraved by W. Dickinson, London. Published March 30th, 1779, by Dickinson & Watson, No. 158 New Bond Street.

An English Admiral, second son of Wm. Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle.

Commanded the North American Squadron in 1755. Made a successful expedition to Cuba when Havana was captured in 1762.

10. **Etienne François Duc de Choiseul.** Painted by L. M. Vanloo. Engraved by Robt. Lowery. Excudit by R. Sayer. Imp.: à Londres chez Robt. Sayer, Fleet Street No. 53, Publié sélon l'Acte du Parlement le Mai, 1771. Stephen Francis, Duc de Choiseul. Engraved by R. Laril after Vanloo.

Exile le 24 Décembre, 1770.

La France le regarde * * * * * * * Solatia Lactus Exigua ingentis.

Born 1719; appointed Ambassador and leading Minister by Louis XV; concluded the treaty called Pacte de Famille, relating to the various branches of the Bourbon House. On the death of Mme. Pompadour in 1764, his influence declined and he was exiled in 1770. He was recalled on the accession of Louis XVI, and died May, 1785. An intimate personal friend of Franklin and very active in behalf of America.

11. **Major General James Wolfe.** From an Original Picture in the Possession of Her. Smith, Esqr. Engraved by Corbus.

Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces on the Expedition against Quebec.

12. **J. Fothergill, M.D.** Painted by G. Stuart. Engraved by V. Green. Mezzotints Engraver to His Majesty and to the Elector Palatine. Published June 1, 1781, by G. Stuart, V. Green, No. 29 Newman Street, Oxford Street.

Quaker physician and friend of Franklin. Inscription at Carr End in Yorkshire: 1712 of Quaker parents; came to London in 1736 and attained great eminence as a physician, acquiring a fortune which was computed at £80,000. He died at his house in Harper Street, 26 Dec., 1786, and was interred at the Quaker's burying ground at Winchmore Hill. He had a great taste for Natural History, especially botany and shells and formed fine collections in these pursuits. He also purchased for 80 guineas the English portraits collected by Mrs. John Nicholls of Ware, arranged in four folio and six quarto volumes, a catalogue of which was published by Ames in 1748; these were purchased

at Dr. Fothergill's death for 200 guineas by Thane the print-seller who broke up the volumes and disposed of the prints separately, realizing an exceedingly large profit on the transaction. These prints are occasionally met with and may be recognized by having been cut to the plate mark and inlaid in an ugly colored border.

13. **B. Franklin, of Philadelphia, LL.D., F.R.S.** Painted by M. Chamberlin. Engraved by E. Fisher. Sold by M. Chamberlin in Stewart Street Old Artillery Ground, Spittalfields.

The greatest diplomatist of his century. In 1766 Franklin, referring to the taxation by Parliament, said: "I will freely spend nineteen shillings in the pound to defend my right of giving or refusing the other shilling." His efforts never ceased until peace and international good-will were established between England and America.

14. **Lord Loughborough.**

15. **Earl Temple.** Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by W. Dickinson. London: Pub. May 10th, 1778. (Coat of Arms.) Motto: Templa quam Delecta.

16. **Mr. Sergeant Glyn.** Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex.

16a. **John Wilkes, Esqr.** Elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, 29th March, 1768. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

16b. **The Reverend Mr. John Horne.** Painted by Robt. Houston. Published as the Act directs, Feb. 6th, 1769, by Robt. Sayer at No. 53 in Fleet Street, & John Smith at 35 in Cheapside, London.

Minister of New Brentford.

17. **The Right Honorable Charles Pratt.** Painted by W. Hoare. Engraved by J. Spilsbury. Published according to Act of Parliament by J. Spilsbury, Engraver and Map and Print-seller in Russell Court, Covent Garden. July 20, 1766.

Lord Camden, Baron Camden of Camden Place, in the County of Kent and Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

18. **The Honorable Robt. Monckton.** Published according to Act of Parliament by Wm. Austin, Drawing Master at the Print Warehouse in Bond Street, London.

Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 17th Regt. of Foot and Governor of Berwick, to whom this Plate is dedicated with the greatest respect by his most obed't servant, Wm. Austin.

Robert Monckton appointed Captain-General and Governor of New York by the King on March 20th, 1761.

He was second in command to General Wolfe at Quebec.

19. **Lord George Germain.** Painted by G. Romney. Engraved by John Jacobé. Excudit by John Boydell. Published November 1st, 1780, by John Boydell, Engraver in Cheapside,

London. (Coat of Arms.) Motto: "Aut nunquam Tentes aut nunquam perficet."

One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, etc.

20. **The Right Noble Charles Marquis of Rockingham.** Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by E. Fisher. Published as the Act directs Aug. 15th, 1774, by E. Fisher, South Side of Leicester Square, London. (Second state.)

Earl of Malton, Viscount Higham of Higham Ferrers, Baron Rockingham of Rockingham, Baron of Malton & of Wath & Harowden, Lord Lieut. & Custs. Rotulorm. of the West Riding of the County of York, & Custs. Rotm. of the North Riding of the said County and Vice Admi. of the Maritie. Ports thereof, etc.

Born 1730, succeeded his father as 2nd Marquess in 1750; first Lord of the Treasury, 1765–66; leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords during Lord North's administration; again Premier in 1782, but died suddenly on the 1st of July in that year.

21. **Charles Townshend.** 1725–1767. Painted by J. Reynolds. Engraved by J. Dixon.

Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1766. Famed for incomparable talents and extreme instability. Courted by all parties, but never possessing the confidence of any. On March ninth, 1763, Townshend introduced the first part of the scheme for taxing America by an Act of Parliament. He championed various measures of oppression against the American Colonies known as "The Acts of 1767."

22. **Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.** Painted by G. Romney. Engraved by W. Dickinson. London: Published January 21st, 1781, by Dickinson & Watson, No 158 New Bond Street.

Admiral of the White. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Channel and Master of Greenwich Hospital.

23. **Charles, Duke of Richmond, &c.** 1778. Painted by G. Romney. Engraved by J. Watson. Published according to Act of Parliament, December 21st, 1778.

A minority leader of the House of Lords; he steadily opposed the King's American policy. Frequently spoke of the Continental Army as "Our Army."

24. **Jeffrey, First Lord Amherst.** 1717–1797. Painted by J. Reynolds. Engraved by J. Watson, 1766.

An English general of much celebrity, whose long service in America began in 1758, when he commanded the successful expeditions against Louisburg and Fort du Quesne. Brave and daring in mind he early conceived the idea, and determined that the whole of Canada should become a British province — in quick succession followed one successful campaign after another until the end was accomplished. He was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in America, and Governor-General of the British provinces in 1760. Many honors were conferred in recognition of his services, among which in 1776 he was created Baron Amherst of Homesdale in Kent.

25. **Catherine Macaulay, Aet 32.** Painted by Kath. Read. Engraved by J. Spilsbury. Printed for Jno. Spilsbury, Engraver and Map and Printseller in Russell Court, Covent Garden, September, 1764.

Author of History of England, daughter of John Sawbridge, married 1st in 1760 Dr. George Macaulay, married 2nd Mr. Graham. Came to America in 1785, where she was exceedingly popular.

26. **Edmund Burke, Esqr.** Painted by Sr. Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by James Watson. London: Printed for J. Watson in Queen Ann Street, near Titchfield Street, Oxford Road. Published as the Act directs, 20 June, 1770.

Well known as an upholder of America. When the Repeal was moved and Cornwall stated the question to be simply "whether the whole of British authority over America should be taken away," Edmund Burke pronounced an oration such as had never been heard in the British Parliament. He first demonstrated that the repeal of the tax would be productive of unmixed good. He entreated Parliament to "reason not at all." Again and again he entreated. "Revert to your old principles," he urged. "Seek peace and ensue it." "Leave America, if she has taxable matter, to tax herself." But even after his splendid eloquence, no more members divided with him than forty-nine, while on the other side stood nearly four times as many.

The legislature of New York unanimously elected Edmund Burke their agent in England, allowing for his services at the rate of five hundred pounds per annum.

27. **The Right Reverend Jonathan Shipley.** Painted by Sir. Jos. Reynolds. Engraved by J. R. Smith. Published 5th February, 1777, by J. R. Smith, No. 10 Bateman's Buildings, John Square.

Bishop of St. Asaph. An intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin. Active in support of America in the House of Lords.

28. **Thomas Pownall, Esqr.** Painted by Coles. Engraved by Earlom. London: Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street; as the Act directs, 5th June, 1777.

Member of Parliament. Active in support of America in the House of Commons. Late Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral of His Majesty's Provinces Massachusetts Bay and South Carolina and Lieut. Governor of New Jersey.

29. **The Honorable Edward Vernon, Esqr.** 1684-1757.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen and ye Common Council of ye City of London this Plate is humbly dedicated by their most obedient servt., John Faber.

Sold by Faber at the Golden Head in Bloomsbury Square.

T. Barthwell, pinxit; J. Faber, fecit, 1740.

Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Ships in the West Indies. He entered Parliament in 1722. Served in the War of the Spanish Succession 1701-13. Had charge of the Expedition against Cartagena. Three

NO. 20. THE HONORABLE EDWARD VERNON, ESQR., 1684–1757

companies for it enrolled from Virginia—Record dated August sixth, 1740, in which Lawrence Washington served as Captain.

Mount Vernon was named by Lawrence Washington after his old friend and companion in arms, Admiral Vernon.

Struck from the list of Admirals in 1746 for publishing a couple of pamphlets against the admiralty.

SOUTH-EAST ROOM

30. **Walnut round tilt-top table.** Carved standard, with rat claw feet. About 1775.

31. **Octagonal table cabinet.**

32. **Mahogany window seat.** Sheraton style. Arms at either end carved in branches of leaves crossed; legs carved in acanthus leaf design, terminating in brass claw feet.

33–38. **Two carved mahogany chairs.** Chippendale style; ball and claw feet, seat slightly curved; no supports. Pure style, about 1760.

34. **"Pembroke Table."** So named according to Sheraton, from the name of the lady who first ordered one. Inlaid. Mahogany, one drawer. Heppelwhite style.

35. **High glass vase,** with cover, cameo cutting, seven coats of arms on body. Height, 17 inches.

36. **Carved and gilded mirror,** in original state. Plaster gilt in flower design, tassel at either end, in center large rosette surmounted with flowers. Sheraton design.

37. **Mahogany chair.** Late Chippendale. Straight legs. About 1775.

39. **Mahogany arm chair.** Chippendale, showing Gothic influence, arms not original, double ogee curve, grooved legs, underbraced. 1770.

40. **Spinnet.** Inlaid case, straight tapering legs. Maker, Baker Harris, London, fecit. 1771.

41. **Tall candle-stand,** with two holders and snuffers. Steel and brass. Middle of 18th century.

42. **Round-a-bout chair.** Chippendale style, front foot ball and claw. Splats handsomely carved, rope moulding about bottom of frame.

43. **Chair.** Chippendale style, ball and claw feet, carved mahogany. About 1760.

44. **Round-a-bout chair.** Extension top, crossed stretches, straight legs, four ball feet. Chippendale.

45. **Arm chair.** French, painted, Louis XVI style, originally at Mount Vernon. A gift to Van Cortlandt Museum from Mrs. John Crosby Brown.

46. **Mahogany tilt-top tripod table.** Edges of top cut in double ogee curves; claw feet and carved knees.

47. **Dutch carved oak Bible-box.** Scandinavian design in the style of the first half of the 17th century.

48. **Mahogany ladder-back chair.** Chippendale design, straight legs. About 1770.

49–50. **Pair of tall glass candle-sticks,** with glass shades, in original condition.

51–52. **Pair of vases.** Cameo decoration. Front design, Figure of Fame pointing to monument on which is inscribed "Howe and Nelson"; on back, figure of Mercury.

53. **Covered Staffordshire blue and white vase.** Wedgwood figure design on top of cover.

This is one of a garniture of five and is a fine and rare piece.

54–55. **Pair of miniature portraits.** Paper, "Deborah Dennis, wife of Joseph Freeman, New London, Conn.; Daniel Henry Freeman, their son, aged twenty-six years.

Joseph Freeman was seventh in direct descent from Elder Brewster on the distaff side, and his ancestor was one of the seventy settlers of New London who received their grant from Queen Anne.

These miniatures were made by a woman of New London, in 1769, name unknown."

56. **Pierced brass fender.** Brass steeple andirons and fire shovel.

Over-mantle. In Georgian style, broken arch pediment, outer moulding carved in leaf design, inner moulding in egg and dart, center of broken arch, urn with flowers. **Fire back.** Adam and Eve with Phœnix arising from flame.

The Pewterer's Crafte

The use of pewter utensils for the household succeeded wood, but it went out slowly and gradually before the more general adoption of china and earthenware.

The earliest pewter of best quality was made of tin with as much brass as the tin could take up. Another alloy less fine was tin and lead. The tankards and mugs used in public houses had such a great proportion of lead that they were sometimes known as "black metal," because they tarnished so easily.

In the pewterer's trade, the various qualities of the metal are still known as plate, trifle and ley. Pewter is manufactured now, as it was more than five hundred years ago, by casting and hammering. The best material for moulds for casting pewter is gun-metal.

"Lad-ware" men worked at heavy articles, such as plates, dishes, chargers and trenchers.

"Hollow-ware" men worked at large pots, measures, tankards, flagons, pint pots, etc.

Triflers worked in trifle metal on lighter wares, spoons, forks, buckles, buttons, toys, etc. Pewter toys date back to Roman times, and have been dug up at various places in England and on the Continent. The marking of pewter was first made compulsory by Act of Parliament in 1503. This Act also provided the makers of pewter wares should mark the same with several marks of their own, "to the intent that the makers shall avow the same wares by them to be wrought." The "Touch-mark" spoken of in connection with pewter, is the mark of the maker of each particular piece. It may be his name accompanied by some device like a rose, a figure, or an animal.

The weight of the lids of tankards was generally carried on an upright pewter pillar, clamped on the upper side of the handle. In 1552, in London, "Every Satterdaye," the makers of the pewter lids were compelled to bring their whole weekly output to the Hall, that if they were judged sufficiently well wrought, the lids might be stamped outside with the mark of the Hall, as well as with the makers own personal mark. Metal confiscated on the ground of being bad in quality was generally stamped with a broad arrow. In 1697, none might strike the letter X except upon extraordinary ware, commonly called "hard metal ware." In England pewter was owned by rich prelates as early as 1427. For a long time the chief users of pewter were the ecclesiastics. In 1348 the London Ordinances mention "disshes, chargeours, pottes, cruettes, cistils, all of fine pewter, besides cullenders, kettles, tobacco-pots, egg-cups, cranes, fish-plates, hash dishes and fowl boilers." Early in the Sixteenth Century pewter held an honourable position in the furniture of a household, and was too valuable to be common. In the "trew inventory" of the house furnishings of an English Knight, in 1618, mention is made of pewter "boyle-meat dishes, or deep platters, large platters, pewter flaggon-potts, sallet dishes, nyne pewter candlesticks in the kytchin and the

kytchin entry." As the pewterers grew more expert, the designs improved. An old book tells us : "Pewterers who in time past imploied the use of pewter onlie upon pots, dishes and other trifles for use at home, are now growne unto such exquisite cunning that they can in manner imitate by infusion anie fashion or forme of cup, dish, salt bowle or goblet made by the goldsmith's crafts, though they be never so curious, exquisite and artificially forged. Of porringers, pots and the like, I speake not, albeit that in the making of all these things, there is such exquisite diligence used, I meane for the mixture of the mettall and true making of this commoditie as the like is not to be found in any other trade." So much pewter ware was recast when damaged, instead of being repaired, that thus many old pieces disappeared. The charm of well-designed, well-wrought pewter lies in the form and color. A shelf of old pewter with its "moonlight sheen" bespeaks a dignity and reposefulness all its own.

Dining Room

1. **Round pewter platter.** Gadrooned, moulded rim, presumably Flemish. Hall mark illegible. Diameter, 13¾ inches.

2. **Pewter gill measure.** Hall marked on edge. Dixon and Son. In front "Imperial." A crown between the initials G R, with IV below.

3. **Round pewter platter.** Gadrooned. In center, Agnes Dei on book with five seals. Inscription, Abter Bildhausen. 1771. A N, Agn. Dei.

Mark repeated three times of angel with scales in one hand, bell in other, in an oval surrounded by Georg—Kn L I—— Flemish?

4. **Dutch pewter coffee urn.** Three ball feet with wooden supports, wooden finial on cover, two handles. Height, 18 inches.

5. **Pewter tray.** Engraved, irregular border; rose crowned. Angel blowing trumpet, Fleur-de-lis beneath. Probably French. Diameter, 11 inches.

6. **Oval two-handled pewter dish.** Gadrooned edge. Hall marked in center, 1—semi-griffen, 2—three crowns, Hus—pitt above, 3—crown above and S. W. fein, $\frac{\text{S. W.}}{\text{fein zin}}$ below. All three in cartouches. Diameter, 19½ by 11½ inches.

7. **Pewter tankard with chain and handle.** Two marks, one F, crown in circle—the other on outside lid, illegible. Body octagonal.

8. **Pewter punch bowl.** Monteith. Two handles, X crown. Height, 8½ inches.

The Monteith is a punch bowl which in silver came into fashion about 1697. It had a movable rim ornamented around the top with escallops or battlements to form indentations in which glasses were placed with the feet outwards.

9. **Pewter chocolate pot.** Gadrooned, moulded spout, leather covered handle.

10. **Large pewter charger.** Moulded five-sided border. Monogram, W. F.

Originally belonged to Walter Franklin, of Franklin Square, New York, and was in house when occupied as first Presidential mansion, by General George Washington, April, 1789.

Marked, "Made in London. John ———. Superfine hard metal." X crowned. Diameter, 17½ inches.

11. **Oval pewter meat platter.** Hall marked. His Majesty's patent. Royal coat-of-arms. Motto: Dieu et mon droit.

12–13. **Pair round pewter platters.** Crest on border. Maker, James Tisoe,* on back. 1764. Diameter, 18 inches.

14. **Pewter spoon rack.** Heart-shaped, copper ring handle. Hall marked. German eagle. Pros. —— illegible. G. L. in shield.

15. **Pewter flagon.** Mid band, S handle. Mark on bottom and inside the lid—Fein—standing figure of Justice bearing sword and scales in cartouche. Name illegible. On top of cover, C. F. 1792. Height, 12 inches.

16. **Pewter flagon.** Very similar to No. 15. Three marks on back of handle. Large rose on bottom. On thumb piece, F. I. D. R.

17. **Engraved pewter pitcher.** Double acorn thumb piece. Maker's mark. Rose crown. N. D. in crown.

18. **Pewter milk can.** Made to be carried by straps. Marked on bottom. Crowned hand with J. P. S. surrounding, all within cross. Height, 18½ inches.

19. **Pewter tankard.** Moulded base; thumb piece broken off; coat-of-arms. Engraved floral design. Marked 1788, I. D. S. Three Hall marks; date in one, 1708.

20. **Pewter urn.** Adam design. Engraved drapery decoration; green ivory spigot, four ball feet. Marked I. V.

21–22. **Pair pewter candle-sticks.** Inverted floral design. Height, 8 inches.

23. **Pewter teapot.** Fluted sides. Cartouche on each. Initials E. H., engraved. Maker, I. Vickers, on bottom. Height, 6 inches.

ON DINING TABLE

24. **Pewter hot water plate.** Gadrooned edge, two drop handles.

Three round pewter plates, with gadrooned edges. Coats-of-arms on border. Four marks. One, Burford† and Green,‡ in a cartouche surrounding coat-of-arms on backs, and three imitation Hall marks—Lion, Britannica, Leopard's head—on edge.

Pewter meat platter. Irregular moulded edge. Two coats-of-arms engraved on border.

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* James Tisoe. Livery 1746. Renter Warden 1764.
Maker's mark. A portcullis; Christian name above and surname below, in curved scrolls.

† Thomas Burford. Livery 1750. Upper Warden latter part of 1778.

‡ James Green. Livery 1750. Steward 1760. Upper Warden first part of 1778.
Maker's marks. On a shield, a cross with two cross crosslets, fitchée in chief, for Burford; impaling three stags tripping, for Green; names above and below, in curved scrolls.

Pair pewter salt cellars. Gadrooned. One with standing figure of Justice bearing sword and scales. Initials J. V. L., all in shield.

Pair spoon holders. Height, 6 inches.

Pair of pepper boxes.

Mustard pot.

Pair pewter candle-sticks. Marked—Fein—in three shields. Height, 7½ inches.

Pair pewter candle-sticks. Gadrooned. No marks.

Two-handled pewter porringer and cover, with stand. Three ball and claw feet on each. Standing figure of Justice bearing sword and scales. D. in circle beneath. Engraved I. W.

Pewter snuffer tray, with four feet and handle. Length, 7 inches.

Two pewter moulds.

Small pewter teapot. Marked crown rose. A.V.S.

At Pewterers' Hall, London, are the five touch plates remaining in the possession of the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers. These plates are of copper, and about eighteen inches in length by twelve in breadth, on which over 11,000 makers' marks have been struck, and must necessarily form the foundation of any work dealing with pewterers' marks. The company also possesses the list of the Livery compiled in 1740 from earlier records, and which has been continued and entered up from time to time until towards the end of the 19th century. This list shows the date on which each member joined the Livery—the years when he served the offices of Steward, Renter Warden, Upper Warden, and Master, or paid the fines for not serving such offices.

25. **Gate-legged table.**

Joined or wainscott tables represent the oldest style of table found in this country. They were superseded by the "large," "round," or "oval" tables, with leaves at ends and sides, supported by one or more legs, which swung out from the main frame, familiar designation for which is "thousand-legged table." Nearly all these tables had a drawer on side runners.

The dining table used by the Van Cortlandt family at the Manor House, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, since early in the 17th century is of this style.

26. **Blue and white Delft-bowl.** Early 18th century.

Potteries were established at Delft, Holland, at a very early date; fine ware, it is said, was produced in 1480, but nothing certain is known before 1614, when a patent was granted to Claes Janssen Wytman for making porcelain.

27. **Lowestoft bowl,** with armorial decoration.

28. **Norwegian wooden drinking mug.** Lion thumb piece. Height, 9½ inches.

This mug is said to have belonged to Sir Henry Morgan, the great buccaneer, who was born in Wales, 1637, died in Jamaica, 1690. At one time he commanded a fleet of thirty-seven sail, the largest that any buccaneer had ever commanded in these waters.

29. **Wedding chest.** E. E. in middle panel, drawer beneath with original wrought iron handles; top not original, as these chests usually have quarter round moulding cut from edge of top. Known to collectors as the Hadley chest, many having been found in the neighborhood of Hadley, Mass. They date probably from 1690–1720, and are characterized by pine tops, the back and bottom of the chests, as well as the drawer frames also, of pine, with ends panelled—not carved. The centre panel almost invariably has initials. One, two and three drawers are found in Hadley chests. Height, 38 inches; width, 42 inches.

30. **Dutch oak cabinet.** Closed shelf beneath. Top moulding cut in a characteristic Dutch design. About 1700.

Contents of much interest, owing to their antiquity.

FIRST SHELF

Two Delft plates. Blue and white. Brass snuffers in standard on three feet. Height 7½ inches to top of ornamental cock.

SECOND SHELF

Two Chinese and one Delft saucer. Three brass braziers, wooden handles; two with reticulated edges, one pierced.

THIRD SHELF

Two Chinese blue and white tea caddies.

Four Dutch Delft polychrome fruit.

Two Delft plates. Oriental design.

Two Dutch Biblical tiles.

Delft flower pot. Decoration, "Long Eliza." Tall, graceful forms of women, named by the Dutch, "Lange Lijsen."

Two Dutch polychrome horses.

31. **Linen folder.** Probably Scandinavian. Elaborately carved. Geometrical design.

32. **Fire stand, shovel and tongs of steel,** with brass tops.

33. **Wire and brass tender.** Brass steeple andirons, rights and lefts. Originally belonged to the Chester homestead.

34. **Pair of wooden bellows.**

35. **Norwegian hand-mangles** are long, flat boards, often very elaborately carved and painted, with a raised handle at one end for the right hand—the handles usually take the form of a

DUTCH OAK CABINET AND "HADLEY" CHEST

horse, lion, or scroll; in Norway the horse style of handle predominates—the carving is generally of a geometrical scroll or floral design. In some cases there is a second handle or knob for the use of the left hand; if this is not present, there is generally a plain panel for the fingers of the left hand to press on, in order to give weight to the mangle when passing over the roller, and on this cartouche the date and initials are painted.

The oldest specimens found in museums in England, Sweden, Norway and Denmark dates 1630.

The Dutch hand-mangles are flat without a projecting handle —the rollers about 18 inches long, by 2 inches in diameter.

Richard Quick tells us in the *Antiquary* that "mangles were formerly considered one of the essential domestic objects for all young housewives, and one was often given the bride by the bridegroom, who either carved her name or initial on it, or had it so done before presenting it." These mangles are nearly all made of ordinary Scotch fir.

36–37. **Pair of blue and white Delft plates.** Oriental design. Diameter, 14 inches.

38. **Delft garniture of five pieces.** Blue and white.

The Wu Shê or Chinese set of five vases differs in form and arrangement from the mantel set largely imported by the Dutch East India merchants in the 17th and 18th centuries; the latter included three covered jars, with two beakers between, usually in blue and white, or with enamelled panels on a lustrous brown tzu-chin ground, a style of decoration known in Europe as "Batavian."

The Dutch settlement in Java was founded in 1602.

The Wu Kung, or five sacrificial vessels, sometimes found on the domestic altar in Chinese houses, consists of an incense urn, two pricket candle-sticks and two side vases, the last changing with the seasons.

39. **Pair of old Sheffield candle-sticks.** Two coats-of-arms on each. Glass shades.

40. **Hall clock.** Marked Walter Archer, 1619. Case is made of pine, or some other soft wood; band of carving at top is early in design. Single arch moulding about doors, spandrels of third order cupids holding a crown, which came into fashion about 1700. The maker's name, Walter Archer, appears between the numerals VII and V, which shows it to date probably before 1715.

Though dated 1619, the engraving is of a different depth from the rest of the face, and was without doubt added at a recent date.

Description and illustration in L. V. Lockwood's "Colonial Furniture in America."

41. **Carved oak napkin press.**

42. **Mahogany wine chest.** Made to hold twelve bottles. Inlaid, ball feet and original brass handles.

43. **Corner cupboard.** Early 18th century.

First Shelf

One sextagonal and one octagonal case bottles. Cut design. Owned by David Prevost, mayor of New York 1699.

Cut glass wine decanter, with original mushroom stopper.

Soup tureen, gravy boat and tray of Staffordshire printed ware.

Pink lustre plate.

Dutch polychrome platter. Printed plate, marked J. Furnewald & Co.

Two Worcester plates. Oriental Lowestoft platter, blue and gold design, basket of flowers in center. Cup and saucer, European porcelain, marked R. B. Pottox.

Lustre pitcher. Raised hunting decoration.

Second Shelf

Brass teapot, with wooden finial, on pierced stand of four feet and two handles. Height, 10½ inches.

Crooked neck gin bottle and cut glass wine glasses.

Oriental Lowestoft pierced fruit dish.

Third Shelf

Stoneware pitcher and mug. Silver rim, five marks I. J. S. 2, woman's head. 3, woman with distaff. 4, coat-of-arms. 5, E; all in cartouche marked Sexton.

Small plate. Early Staffordshire, raised and colored decorations, figures in center, raised flower border.

Worcester shallow dish. Printed, blue and white, landscape design.

Copper teapot. Reticulated gallery edge brass finial, pierced brass stand with three wooden feet. Old and rare.

Copper lustre pitcher. Cameo decoration, pink lustre rim and handle.

Fourth Shelf

Large pitcher. Staffordshire. Center decoration. Head of Washington surrounded by fifteen stars with names of fifteen States. Opposite "The Aurora" of Philadelphia.

In colonial days the sea captains ordered these large pitchers for their own table use directly from the potters. Height, 12 inches.

Fifth Shelf

Large brown stoneware pitcher.

Large Staffordshire pitcher. Dark blue border, orange skin surface. Acanthus leaf handle. Height, 12 inches.

44. Heppelwhite inlaid side board. Original brass shell handles, four drawers above, three cupboards, middle one double. Heppelwhite side boards will always be known by the convexity of their front toward the sides.

Inlaid Heppelwhite knife-box. Complete Silver escutcheon, shield shape.

Mahogany double tea-box. Inlaid silver handle, ivory escutcheon. Complete.

Satinwood double tea-box. Inlaid silver handle.

Chippendale mahogany knife-box. Silver mounts. Hall marked. Maker, J. W.

Pair of single tea-boxes. Walnut shell design on green inlay. On cover, flower design.

45. Walnut chair. Dating about 1770.

46. Chair. Late Chippendale design.

47. Chippendale chair. Grooved legs in front, under-braced. Design of back very popular throughout 18th century.

48. Mezzotint portrait on glass. The Right Honble. William Pitt, Esqr., one of His Majesty's principal Secretary's of State, and one of His Majesty's Most Honble. Privy Council.
Painted by Wm. Hoare. Engraved by E. Fisher. Sold by J. Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, 1760.

49. Mezzotint portrait on Glass. General Robert Monckton, 1726–1782. Governor of New York, 1761.

50. A view of Fort George, with the city of New York from the S. W.
Printed for Carrington Bowles. Map and Printseller at No. 69 in St. Paul's church yard, London. Sculp. I. Carwithan.

51. Colored print of fruit. November, 1732. From the collection of Robt. Furber Gardiner, Kensington, 1732.
Designed by Peter Casteels. Engraved by Samuel Smith.

52. A south-east view of the city of New York in North America.
Drawn on the spot by Thomas Howdell, of the royal artillery. Engraved by P. Canot, London. Printed by John Bowles, at No. 19 in Cornhill; Robert Sayer at No. 53 in Fleet Street; Thos. Jeffreys, the corner of St. Martin's Lane in the Strand; Carrington Bowles at No. 69 in St. Paul's church yard, and Henry Parker at No. 82 in Cornhill.

1. New College.
2. Old English Church.
3. City Hall.
4. French Church.
5. North River.
6. Staten Island.
7. The Prison.

53. **A south-west View of the City of New York in North America.**

Drawn on the spot by Captain Thomas Howdell, of the Royal Artillery. Engraved by P. Canot.

1. The Harbour.
2. Nutting Island.
3. Staten Island.
4. Long Island.
5. Rutgers House.
6. South River.
7. Brew House.

Mantel. Late Sheraton style, similar to those found in New Jersey and New York. Carved rosettes in center, and over columns.

Colonial Maps

SOUTH-WEST ROOM

With marine science so undeveloped on account of the crude instruments used in navigation and the difficulty of precise surveys and observations of latitude and longitude, accurate map-making was well-nigh impossible.

1. **Map of Nieuw Amsterdam, otherwise named Nieuw Jorck.** By Reinier and Joshua Ottens. "This Ottens map was probably published about the middle of the eighteenth century."

2. **A Plan of the City of New York** and its environs to Greenwich on the North or Hudson's River and to Crown Point on the East or Sound River, showing the several Streets, Publick Buildings, Docks, Fort and Battery with the true Form and Course of the Commanding Grounds with and without the town, Surveyed in the winter of 1775.

To the Hon. Thos. Gage, Esqr., Major General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America and Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot. This plan is Most humbly Inscribed by his obedient servant, John Montresor, Engineer.

3. **Map of Nicolas Joannis Visscher,** entitled "Novi Belgii novaeque Angliae nec nou Partis Virginiae Tabula multis in locis emendata a Nicolas Joannis Visscher." The picture contained in this map is believed by some, though not established with certainty, to be taken from a sketch or drawing made by Augustine Hermans in the year 1656. An account of Hermans is given in Joseph Dancker's and Peter Sluyter's Journal of a Voyage to New York and a Tour in several of the American Colonies in 1679–80.

4. **Map. Danckers.** 1680. Entitled "Novi Belgii, Novaeque Angliae nec nou Pennsylvaniae et Partis Virginiae tabula, multis in locis emendato."

Inset—View of Nieuw Amsterdam.

5. **A Topographical Map of the North Part of New York Island,** exhibiting the Plan of Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen, with the Rebels lines to the southward, which were forced by the Troops under the Command of the Rt. Honble. Earl Percy on the 16th Nov., 1776, and surveyed immediately after by order of his lordship. By Claude Joseph Sauthier. To which is added the Attack made to the North by the Hessians. Surveyed by the order of Lieut. Genl. Knyphausen.

Published by permission of the Rt. Honble. Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, by Wm. Faden, 1777.

6. **Map of a part of America.** Published towards the end of the seventeenth century. 1673. Hugo Allard, excut.

Hugo Allard was a Dutch portrait engraver, his principal portrait being that of Adrian Pau. There is a landscape by him

dated 1696. It is the opinion of Asher that the original engraving for the view on Hugo Allard's map was made by the celebrated artist, Romeyn de Hooge, who was born at the Hague in 1646.

7. **Map of the Original Grants** of village lots from the Dutch West India Company to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam (now New York) lying below the present line of Wall Street. Grants commencing A.D. 1642.

8. **Origin of Steam Navigation.** "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." A View of Collect Pond and its vicinity in the City of New York, 1793.

9. **Map. Danckers.** Entitled "Novi Belgii, Novaeque Angliae nec nou Pennsylvaniae et Partis Virginiae tabula."

10. **L'Amerique Septentrionale et Meridionale** divisée en ses principales parties, ou sont distinguès les vus des autres les Estats suivant qu 'ils appartiennent presentement aux François, Castillans, Portugais, Anglois, Suedois, Danois, Hollandois, etc.

Dressè sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux par G. Valck.

Gerard Valck, a celebrated portrait painter, 1626-1720. Father-in-law and business partner of Peter Schenck.

11. **Map and a Southwest View of the City of New York.** Taken from the Governour's Island at*

Plan of the City of New York in North America Surveyed in the Years 1766 and 1767, by *B. Ratzer*, Lieut. in His Majestie's Sixtieth or Royal American Regiment. It is dedicated to His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart., Capt. Genl. and Govr. in Chief in and over His Majestie's Provinces in New York.

London: Published according to Act of Parliament, January 12, 1776, by Jefferys & Faden, corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

The star refers to one upon the plan to which the view is appended which marks the exact spot from which the picture was taken.

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12. **Gun** which belonged to Lewis Morris, father of Lewis Morris the Signer.

13. **Cane** which belonged to Lewis Morris, father of Lewis Morris the Signer.

14–15. **Portrait of Governor Clinton,** in chalk by St. Memin. **Portrait of Mrs. Clinton,** wife of Gov. Clinton, in chalk by St. Memin.

A Series of New York Views

Showing the Development of the City in Colonial Times.

16. **Novum Amsterodamum.** 1671. From "Beschryving van America," by Arnoldus Montanus.

It is curious to note the fact that the wind-mill, flag-staff, church, gallows-tree and swinging gibbet are prominent features of the landscape. The Church of St. Nicholas, with its long, sloping roof of slate, can be distinctly seen above the walls of the Fort. This Fort was staked out about 1625 by Master Kryn Frederycke, an engineer. It was called Fort Amscel or Amsterdam until 1664, afterwards Fort James and finally Fort George. It was "capable to lodge three hundred souldiers and officers." The first fort was probably stockadoes, with block houses, but it was a good stone fort when taken by the English in 1664. It was the principal landmark of our city for one hundred and fifty years. A tablet at No. 4 Bowling Green marks its site.

17. **Nieu Amsterdam at New York, 1680?** By Carolus Allard.

A large two-masted, square-rigged vessel occupies the right hand foreground. A smaller vessel is anchored nearer shore.

Carolus Allard was a copper-plate engraver at Amsterdam, also a printseller and publisher. He flourished toward the close of the seventeenth and in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

18. **Nieu Amsterdam at New Yorck, 1690?** A view of the city and in the foreground two figures, male and female, which occupy about one-half the picture.

Carolus Allard, exc. cum Privil. ord. Holl, et.

19. **Nieu Amsterdam,** after Peter Schenck. "New Amsterdam, a small city on Manhattan Island, New Holland, North America, now called New York and is a part of the English colonies about 1667."

Two high-pooped, long-beaked Dutch Trading vessels in the Harbour well to the foreground. The Church of St. Nicholas and numerous wooden houses in plain view, with the inevitable windmill off to the left.

Peter Schenck was a German engraver, publisher and art collector—died 1715.

20. **Southwest view of Fort George with the City of New York.** One of the most picturesque views of the city which exhibits the Fort.

Published in William Russell's History of the War in America, 1788.

PICTURES AND BROADSIDE OF THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS

21. Keyser Vande Ses Natien, by Pet. Schenck. One of the four Indian Kings who on ye 2 May, 1710, were admitted by her Majesty ye Queen of Great Britany, frayming assistance against ye French in America between New England and Canada, etc.

21a. Coning Vande Maquas, alias Coning Brant, by Pet. Schenck.

21b. Coning Vande Rivier Volkeren, by Pet. Schenck.

21c. On Nee Yeath Foss no Riow, King of Granajah Hore, vulgr. King John.

Sold by J. Faber. London: Engraved and ex., 1720.

22-23. Two Wooden Vultures, taken from a Spanish privateer in the Revolutionary war.

First Cupboard

Lowestoft

This ware was made in China. It is a hard vitreous porcelain of a blue white color. The shapes are taken from English earthen ware sent to China to be copied. The raw material, kaolin and petunse, is found in large quantities in China. There is none in England.

Lowestoft is a seaport town on the eastern coast of England. Here, in the eighteenth century, ships from the Orient brought their cargoes of Chinese wares, thence they were distributed all over England and America, so people called their dinner services and tea-sets "Lowestoft," not knowing or caring where they were made. At Lowestoft, during this period, there was a pottery at which was made a small quantity of "soft paste" wares, similar to others of English manufacture. In 1902, however, a discovery of pottery moulds and a large quantity of bits of porcelain was made on the site of the original pottery and from these moulds and fragments, the real character of the Lowestoft paste, decorations and shapes became known.

No Oriental bits or shapes were found.

FIRST AND THIRD SHELVES

Oriental Ware called "Lowestoft"

SECOND SHELF

This Tea Set of Lowestoft China was given as a wedding gift to General and Mrs. Hezekiah Barnes in 1780. He was General in the Colonial Army, twenty-one years old at the time and she was sixteen.

FOURTH SHELF

Chinese Porcelain. Part of a dinner set marked with monogram, belonging to Governor De Witt Clinton; presented to him while mayor, by the citizens of New York.

Second Cupboard

FIRST SHELF

1. Tea pot, English copper lustre decorated.
2. Tea pot, printed design. Staffordshire.
3. Tea pot, sprig pattern. Staffordshire.
4. Gravy boat, printed Washington's head, semi-porcelain, made at Creil in Oine, France. Established by English potters in 1775.
5. Tea pot, English silver lustre.

SECOND SHELF

6. Plate, Leeds reticulated border.
7. Plate, Wedgwood medallion transfer.
8. Plate, Leeds reticulated border.
9. Coffee pot, Staffordshire sprig pattern.
10. Tea pot, Whieldon.
11. Cup, Whieldon.
12. Tea pot, Whieldon. Cauliflower pattern.
13. Coffee pot, Bottcher, German potter 1706–10. Lacquered and gilt.
14. Tea pot, Whieldon reticulated border.
15. Tea caddy, Whieldon tortoise shell.
16. Tea pot, Whieldon.

THIRD SHELF

17. Plate, Spode.
18. Plate, decorated Leeds.
19. Blue plate, Davenport.
20. Medallion. Early Whieldon. Adam design.
21. Plate, raised decorated Leeds.
22. Plate, Spode.
23. Pitcher, Leeds.
24. Gravy boat, Leeds.
25. Mug, decorated Staffordshire.
26. Tea pot, Staffordshire.
27. Tea caddy, Whieldon. Marked on the bottom "Elizabeth Perssons," 1772.
28. Two figures, Staffordshire.
29. Gravy boat, salt glaze.

30. **Mug** (enameled), salt glaze.
31.
32.
33. **Mug,** Whieldon.
35. **Mug,** white, Leeds.

FOURTH SHELF

32. **Tea cup,** English soft paste, Lowestoft.
33. **Pitcher,** English soft paste, Lowestoft.
34. **Mustard pot,** Wedgwood.
35. **Egg cup,** Wedgwood.
36. **Dish and Salad set,** Leeds.
37. **Blue Cup and Saucer.** Late Spode.
38. **Pink and Gold Cup and Saucer.** Late Spode.
39. **Mug,** Chinese.
40. **Shell,** Leeds.
41. **Plate,** Leeds reticulated.
42. **Platter,** Leeds.
43. **Whieldon,** by Voyez Modler.
44.
45. **Whieldon.**
46. **Whieldon.** Tortoise shell.

Wedgwood

(In Case III)

Medallion Portraits of Illustrious Personages

Josiah Wedgwood was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1730; died 1795.

His father, a potter, died in 1739, and Josiah in his ninth year had to leave school and go to work in the pottery.

Wedgwood always paid great attention to improving the clays and finally invented his celebrated Jasperware. This ware is of an extremely delicate texture, its ingredients; sulphate of baryta, carbonate of baryta, clay and flint.

Possessed of a profound understanding of character, a remarkable faculty for criticism of his models and untiring in securing perfection of detail, Wedgwood's faithful likenesses are endowed with a subtle and inimitable charm.

Notwithstanding his intense sympathy with America during the struggle for constitutional liberty, Wedgwood was high in favor with King George and had the appointment of "Potter to

the Queen." It is of interest that he at one time endeavored to import clay from South Carolina for use in his pottery. Wedgwood early recognized that the preliminary skirmishes of the battle in defence of the British Constitution were taking place in America, as the following letter, written to Bentley in 1767, goes to prove:

"Mr. Grenville and his party seem determin'd to *Conquer England in America* I believe. If the Americans do not comply with their demands respecting the quartering of soldiers, the Alternative, I am told, is to be The Suspension of the Legislative power in America. I tell them the Americans will then make Laws for themselves & if we continue our Policy—for us too in a very short time. But I have very little time at present to bestow upon Politicks; if we must all be driven to America, you and I shall do very well amongst the Cherokees."

Much of his success was due to the active assistance and strong sympathy with his ideals displayed by his wife. He wrote of her: "Sally is my chief helpmate in this as well as other things." She kept his secret formulas, and often mixed the clays for the Jasperware and doled them out to the proper workmen. His great love for classic history and desire to imitate the cameos of Greece and Rome resulted in their spending long evenings studying and reading the classics aloud. After making use of the potter's clay to perpetuate the portraits of hundreds of personages, many of them men active in public life at the time of the American Revolution, and having amassed a considerable fortune, Wedgwood retired from business at the age of sixty-two, three years before his death.

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1. **Prince Adolphus Frederick.** Duke of Cambridge. Seventh son of George III. 1774–1850.

He was very popular; noted for his earnestness, sincerity and peace-loving qualities. An indefatigable supporter of public charities, he was recognized as the link between the throne and the people.

2. **Prince Edward Augustus.** Duke of Kent and Strathern. Fourth son of George III. 1767–1820.

He married in 1818 Victoria Mary Louisa, widow of the Prince of Leiningen. They had one daughter, afterwards Queen Victoria. Though rather unpopular in the army, he was the first to abandon flogging and establish a regimental school.

3. **Prince Ernest Augustus.** Duke of Cumberland. Fifth son of George III. Afterwards King of Hanover. 1771–1851.

Had a high military reputation, being conspicuous for personal bravery in the field. Of all the sons of George III, he was the one who had the strongest will, the best intellect and greatest courage. Died at his palace of Herrenhausen, aged eighty, amidst the universal grief of his people.

4. **Prince William Henry.** Duke of Clarence. Third son of George III. Afterwards William IV. 1765–1837.

Destined from childhood to serve in the navy, when he was but fourteen George III wrote of him: "He neither wants resolution nor cheerfulness, which seem necessary ingredients for those who enter into that noble profession." When he was sixteen years of age and serving as midshipman in the British Navy, he was for some time on the coast of the North American Colonies and he passed the winter of 1781 and 1782 in the City of New York. He took part in the relief of Gibraltar in 1780 under Sir Charles Hardy. He became Lord High Admiral in 1827 and King of England in 1830.

5. **Prince Frederick.** Duke of York. Second son of George III. 1763–1827.

He was the favorite son of his father. He made an unhappy marriage with a Prussian princess in 1791, from whom he soon separated. He founded the Duke of York's School for the sons of Soldiers, Chelsea, London.

6. **Prince of Wales.** Afterwards George IV. 1762–1830.

It is said his word was worthless, his courage doubtful. Though clever and versatile, his character was such that not even his own partisans could respect or defend it.

7. **Charlotte Augusta Matilda.** Princess Royal of England. Daughter of George III. 1766–1828.

Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, she became by marriage Queen of Würtemburg. Left a widow in 1816, she suffered from a serious malady for years until her death in 1828 at Ludwigsburg.

8. **Queen Charlotte.** Consort of George III. 1744–1818.

After a formal betrothal, she landed in England in 1761, and saw her future husband for the first time at St. James. She had no interest in nor influence over English politics; but during this long reign court life was perfectly decorous.

9. **George III.** 1738–1820.

George William Frederick succeded to the Throne of England in 1760. Although in 1783 he had virtually refused to receive a Minister from the United States, he consented to receive John Adams in 1785. He behaved with dignity during the interview, though he showed that he was affected by it and assured the Minister that as he had been the last to consent to the separation, so he would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power.

10. **George III of England.** 1738–1820.

11. **George II.** 1683–1760.

George Augustus, King of Great Britain and Ireland, only son of George I and Sophia Dorothea. His favorite study was German genealogy. He was completely swayed by his wife in affairs of state. One of the notorious pasquinades of the day said: "We know 'tis Queen Caroline, not you that reigns."

12. **George I.** 1660–1727.

George Lewis, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Elector of Hanover.

Unlovable in himself and in his chosen surroundings, he is said, in some degree, to have justified the boast that it was "the maxim of his family to reward their friends, do justice to their enemies and fear none but God."

13. **Sarah Wedgwood.** Wife of Josiah Wedgwood. 1734–1815.

Daughter of Richard Wedgwood of Cheshire. Mrs. Wedgwood and her husband were cousins in the third degree. They were married in 1764 and had seven children.

14. **Josiah Wedgwood.** 1730–1795.

15. **Josiah Wedgwood.** 1730–1795.

16. **Josiah Wedgwood.** 1730–1795.

17. **Josiah Wedgwood.** 1730–1795.

18. **Thomas Bentley.** 1730–1780.

Of Trinity College, Cambridge. Friend and partner of Josiah Wedgwood (in white and in basalt).

19. **Reverend William Willet.** 1699–1778.

A Unitarian clergyman who married Wedgwood's favorite sister. Wedgwood said of this portrait, "A stronger likeness can scarcely be conceived. You may keep it as the Shadow of a good Man who is marching with hasty strides towards the Land of Forgetfulness."

20. **David Garrick.** 1716–1779.

A famous English actor. First appearance in Drury Lane in 1742. Possessed in a preëminent degree the art of imitating the physiognomy of others and the expression of various emotions. Among his intimate friends were Lord Chatham, Lord Lyttleton and Dr. Johnson. Buried beside Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey.

21. **Charles Cornwallis.** Earl and Marquis. Commonly known as Lord Cornwallis. 1738–1805.

Joined the English army in 1776 as Major-General, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He finally surrendered with about eight thousand men to Washington at Yorktown in 1781. Generally admitted to have been by far the ablest British General who took part in the war of the American Revolution. He was successively Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Governor-General of India, where he died at Ghazapore in 1805.

22. **Sir Joshua Reynolds.** 1723–1792.

The most celebrated portrait painter England has produced. He was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Samuel Reynolds. He was never married. Made President of the Royal Academy in 1768 and knighted on that occasion. In 1760 his price was one hundred guineas for a whole-length portrait.

With Dr. Johnson he founded The Literary Club, composed of twelve members, among whom were Burke and Goldsmith.

23. Sir William Herschel. 1738–1822.

One of the greatest astronomers that any age or nation ever produced.

24. Sir Geoffrey Amherst. 1717–1797.

An English General usually called Lord Amherst. He took part in the capture of Ticonderoga from the French in 1759, also in the conquest of Canada in 1760. In 1763 he was appointed Governor of Virginia. (By James Tassie.)

25. Edmund Burke. 1730–1797.

Orator, statesman and philanthropist. Born in Dublin. Married in 1757 Mary Jane Nugent, daughter of a physician of Bath. He was accustomed to say that "every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof." Impeached Warren Hastings in Parliament, 1788.

His style, embodying rare majesty of thought and expression, is said to be more grandly beautiful than that attained by any other Englishman with tongue or pen. Grief occasioned by the death of his only son, Richard, materially shortened his life. He died at the age of sixty-seven. (By James Tassie.)

26. Benjamin Franklin. 1706–1790.

Eminent American philosopher and statesman. Born in Boston, Mass. As a philosopher he was remarkable for simplicity of character and practical common sense. He deemed nothing unworthy of attention which concerned the interest or happiness of mankind. His great merit in action consisted in the clearness with which he saw his object and his bold and steady pursuit of it by the surest and shortest road. In 1730 he married Deborah Read, of Philadelphia. In introducing a motion for daily prayers at the Convention of 1787, he said: "The longer I live the more convincing proofs I see that God governs the affairs of men." He died in Philadelphia at the age of eighty-four. (By James Tassie.)

27. Lord Mansfield. Born at Perth, Scotland, 1704; died 1793.

William Murray, Earl of Mansfield. Lord Chief Justice, celebrated lawyer and orator. He presided with honor over the Court of King's Bench for more than thirty years. He possessed all the essential qualities that go to form a great judge.

(This is not by Wedgwood, but by James Tassie, and made of a glass composition.)

28. Earl of Chatham. 1708–1778. (In Battersea enamel.)

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. English statesman and orator. His play of countenance was wonderful, said to be able to disconcert a hostile orator by a single glance of indignation or scorn. In 1775 he made a brilliant speech on the American War. Alluding to the Boston Port Bill, he said: "You must repeal these acts and you will repeal them. I pledge myself for it that you will repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed." By many considered the most successful orator and brilliant states-

man England ever produced. He married Hester, daughter of George Grenville, in 1754.

(This is also not by Wedgwood.)

29. **Reverend John Wesley.** 1703–1791.

Celebrated religious reformer. Founder of the Society of Methodists. Distinguished at Oxford for his skill in logic. His mother, who was versed in Greek and Latin, influenced him in choosing religion as a career. At twenty-three he commenced recording his actions, thoughts and experiences in a diary, which he continued to the end of his life. In 1750 he made an unhappy marriage with a widow of independent fortune from whom he was finally separated in 1771. He possessed a marvelous influence for good. No hardships or dangers were too great for him to undertake in the cause of Christianity. He labored for the lowest classes of humanity and sought to abolish African slavery. He had a rare activity of spirit which was unimpaired by old age. (By Turner.)

30. **Marquis de Lafayette.** 1757–1834.

Marie Jean Paul de Lafayette. French statesman and patriot, and friend of Washington. The Congress of the United States voted $200,000 in recompense for his services in the war of independence. He said to Louis Philippe: "You know that I am a Republican and that I regard the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed." He lived through various vicissitudes of fortune with a character free from reproach.

31. **Lord Eden.** 1744–1814.

William Eden, Earl of Auckland. One of the three commissioners sent to America in 1778 to negotiate peace.

32. **Lord Nelson.** 1758–1805.

Horatio Nelson, Viscount and Vice-Admiral in the British Navy. Mortally wounded in the battle of Trafalgar, 1805, after hoisting the celebrated signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty."

33. **Lord Howe.** 1726–1799.

Richard, Earl and Admiral of the English Fleet. Brother of General Howe, with whom he was jointly commissioned to treat with the revolted Americans and to take measures for the restoration of peace with the Colonies. Proverbial for his courage and his taciturnity. Described by Walpole as "undaunted as a rock and as silent."

34. **Joseph II.** 1741–1790.

King of the Romans, Emperor of Germany. Brother of Marie Antoinette; Civil and Ecclesiastical Reformer.

35. **Anne.** 1665–1714.

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1710 gave an audience at Court to five sachems from the Iroquois, who presented her with belts of wampum. They were escorted to England by Colonel Schuyler.

CASE IV

36. **Dr. Joseph Priestley.** 1733–1804.
Joseph Priestley, LL.D. Theologian and man of science. Discoverer of oxygen. Made many discoveries in electricity. An earnest upholder of America, whither he came in 1794. Intimate with Darwin, Franklin and Wedgwood. Fearless, devout and frank. Toplady said of him: "A man whom I can hold up as a piece of crystal and look through him."

37. **Benjamin Franklin.** 1706–1790.
After a portrait by Caffieri.

38. **Benjamin Franklin.** 1706–1790.
After a portrait by Nini.

39. **Benjamin Franklin.** 1706–1790.
After a portrait by Flaxman.

40. **George Washington.** 1732–1799.
After an etching by Joseph Wright, son of Mrs. Patience Wright.
"Washington, the brave, the wise, the good. * * * In disaster calm, in success moderate, in all himself. * * * Father of Nations, Friend of Mankind, who when he had won all, renounced all and sought in the bosom of his family and of nature retirement, and in the hope of religion—Immortality." —Tribute to the memory of George Washington written at his grave, Mt. Vernon, 1883, by Dr. Andrew Reed, an English philanthropist.

41. **Benjamin Franklin.** 1706–1790.
After a model in wax by Patience Wright, the American sculptress, the first American woman noted in art.

42. **George Washington.** 1732–1799. (Basalt.)

43. **François Marie Arouet de Voltaire.** 1694–1778.
French critic and author. Said to have exercised a greater influence on the mind of Europe than any other man of his age. Said of himself: "One who does not carry a great name, but can do credit to the one he has."

44. **Jean Jacques Rousseau.** 1712–1778.
Swiss philosopher and writer.

45. **Captain Cook.** 1728–1779.
James Cook, circumnavigator. With two ships, the Resolution and the Adventure, he crossed the Antartic Circle for the first time in 1773.

46. **Captain Cook.** 1728–1779.

47. **Jacob Cats.** 1577–1660.
Popular Dutch poet, also lawyer and statesman. Called by the people "Father Cats." Ambassador to England in 1627; Grand Pensionary of Holland in 1636.

48. **Egbert Cortenaar.** Obit. 1665.
Famous Dutch admiral, killed near Lestoff in 1665.

NO. 54. PIETER HEYN (OR HEIN), 1570–1629. BRAVE DUTCH ADMIRAL

49. John De Witt. 1625–1672.
Eminent Dutch statesman ; Grand Pensionary of Holland. At one time tutor to the Prince of Orange. Foully murdered by an infuriated mob in 1672.

50. Cornelius De Witt. 1623–1672.
Dutch naval officer and statesman. Falsely accused, he fell victim to the rage of the mob, and with his brother was murdered in the prison.

51. John Van Olden Barneveldt. 1549–1619.
Liberal Dutch statesman and Grand Pensionary of Holland. Favoring universal toleration, after the convocation of the Dort Synod, 1618, which condemned the Arminians, Barneveldt was arrested and beheaded.

52. Martin H. Van Tromp. 1597–1653.
Admiral of Holland. One of the ablest seamen of his time; said to have been victor in more than thirty battles.

53. Sir Cornelis Van Tromp. 1629–1691.
Lieutenant-Admiral-General of the United Provinces. Knighted by the King of Denmark as a reward for services rendered him in his war with Sweden.

54. Pieter Heyn (or Hein). 1570–1629.
Brave Dutch admiral, son of a sailor. Killed in a battle in which he had defeated the enemy.

55. William Penn. 1644–1718.
Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania. A stout champion of the right of independent thought and speech in an age of general intolerance.

56. Sir Isaac Newton. 1642–1727.
Natural philosopher, an estimate of whose genius is impossible. Pope composed the celebrated epitaph:

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said, 'Let Newton be'—and all was light."

57. Sir Isaac Newton. 1642–1727.

58. John Locke. 1632–1704.
Philosopher and student of medicine. Author of the Constitution of South Carolina. Called by John Fell "A Master of Taciturnity." The Latin epitaph over his tomb was written by himself.

59. Queen Elizabeth. 1533–1603.
Elizabeth, Queen of England and Ireland. "The Virgin Queen," who won a position in European politics which none could venture to disregard.

60. William Anne Keppel. 1702–1754.
Second Earl of Albemarle. Lieutenant-General, Governor of Virginia in 1737. He squandered a large fortune and was called by Walpole "The Spendthrift Earl."

61. **John Stuart.** 1713–1792.
Third Earl of Bute. Few Ministers have been more unpopular. He was intensely disliked by Americans. Was incessantly lampooned and caricatured. Passionately fond of botany, he formed a Botanic Garden at Luton Hoo, his estate in Bedfordshire.

62. **Charles Lennox.** 1735–1806.
Third Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Statesman.
Geörge III is reported to have said of him, there was no man in his dominions by whom he had been so much offended and no man to whom he was so much indebted. Remarkably handsome, when he married the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Elgin, they were called "the prettiest couple in England."

63. **General Robert Monckton.** 1726–1782.
Governor of New York 1761.

64. **Lord North.** 1732–1792.
Frederick North, second Earl of Guilford. English statesman. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
An orator of unfailing tact and great powers of debate. It was on Lord North's motion in 1769 that the Cabinet decided, by a majority of one, to retain Charles Townshend's American Tea Duty. This decision rendered war inevitable.

65. **Lord Camden.** 1714–1794.
Charles Pratt. First Earl Camden. Statesman. Lord Chancellor. In his maiden speech in the House of Lords, he denounced the passing of the Stamp Act as a breach of the Constitution.

66. **George Washington.** 1732–1799.
After a medal designed by Voltaire.

67. **William Temple Franklin.**
Son of the last Royal Governor of New Jersey and grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

68. **Louis XVI.** 1754–1793.
King of France. Consort of Marie Antoinette. Submitted to his execution with tranquil fortitude. 'Twas said his virtues were better adapted to a private station than a throne.

69. **William Franklin.** 1731–1813.
Son of Benjamin Franklin. Appointed Governor of New Jersey 1762, of which he was the last "Royal Governor." Joined Sir William Johnson and several fur traders of Philadelphia in a plan for the colonization of the prairies of Illinois.

70. **Catherine II.** 1729–1796.
Empress of Russia. The history of princes affords few examples of such talents and such force of character on a throne, perverted to the working of so much mischief.

71. **John Fothergill, M.D.** 1712–1780.
Franklin said of him: "I can hardly conceive that a better man ever existed."

72. **Ferdinand I.** 1751–1825.
King of the two Sicilies. Younger son of Charles III of Spain. Was detested by his subjects. Married Maria Carolina of Austria, a princess of great ambition and cruelty.

73. **Marie Antoinette.** 1755–1793.
Queen of France. High spirited, of extraordinary personal charm; during terrible experiences she displayed firmness and dignity. Guillotined 1793.

74. **Lord Granville.** 1721–1803.
Granville Levison Gower, First Marquis of Stafford. Lord Privy Seal and a Governor of the Charter house. A man of much political influence and great wealth.

75. **Earl of Chatham,** 1708–1778.

76. **Earl of Hillsborough.**
Wills Hill. First Marquis of Downshire. Second Viscount Hillsborough. Determined in his opposition to any concessions to America.

77. **Charles James Fox.** 1749–1806.
He bore the reputation of an honest statesman and a real philanthropist. One of the most accomplished debaters England ever produced.

78. **Earl Percy.** 1742–1817.
Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland. Entered the army and served at Bunker Hill 1775, gaining the rank of General.

79. **Henry Dundas.** 1740–1811.
Lord Melville. Scottish lawyer and statesman.

80. **Charles Jenkinson.** 1727–1808.
First Earl of Liverpool. Statesman. Secretary of War under Lord North.

81. **Adam Smith.** 1723–1790.
Celebrated Scottish philosopher and political economist. An advocate of free trade. Maintained that labor rather than money is the true source of national wealth.

82. **Sir Christopher Wren.** 1632–1723.
Generally regarded as the greatest of English architects. His masterpiece is St. Paul's Cathedral.

83. **Sir William Chambers.** 1726–1796.
Architect. Native of Stockholm. Settled in England at an early age. Employed by George III to lay out the Royal Gardens at Kew.

84. **Oliver Cromwell.** 1599–1658.
"The Protector." Though constantly attacked, the character of Cromwell is popular with the great body of his countrymen. He notified the Colonial Governors in New England that he would send a fleet to America and he called upon them to give their utmost assistance for gaining the Manhattan and other places under the power of the Dutch. In 1654 peace was signed by Cromwell and a defensive league made between the two Republics.

Colonial Governors, Mayors, Autographs and Letters

CASE I

1. **Treaty between Governor Minuit and the Aborigines** for the sale of Manhattan Island. 1626.

To the first of the four Dutch Governors, Peter Minuit, who arrived in 1626, we owe the purchase of Manhattan Island, bought for the sum of twenty-four dollars paid for in cheap trinkets, implements of husbandry and weapons.

2. **The Judgment of Wouter Van Twiller.** Governor of New York 1633–1638.

Wouter Van Twiller, dull, wavering and ease-loving, lost the respect of all citizens and was recalled to Holland. He bought Nutten Island in the harbor for his prospective residence, which has been known ever since as "Governor's Island."

3. **Peter Stuyvesant.** Governor of New York 1647–1664.

Peter Stuyvesant, who followed William Kieft, third Governor, was wise and honest, though despotic. The convention of nineteen delegates, ten Dutch and nine English, who met in New Amsterdam in 1653 to remonstrate against his tyrannous rule, was the first representative government in the State of New York.

4. **Sir Edmond Andros.** Governor of New York 1674–1677; 1678–1681; 1688.

Colonial Governor of Virginia in 1692. One of the Founders of William and Mary College, which, next to Harvard, is the oldest seat of learning in the United States.

5. **Thomas Dongan.** Governor of New York 1683–1688.

An Irish Roman Catholic. One of the most popular of the Royal Governors owing to his judicious policy and regard for the rights of the people. Obtained a charter from the King in 1686 confirming to the City of New York all prior grants, liberties and franchises; also a charter for Albany, which was thereupon incorporated as a city. His residence was on Broadway, between Ann Street and Maiden Lane, City of New York.

6. **Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.** Governor of New York 1698–1699; 1700–1701.

By his action the pirate, William Kidd, was seized, convicted and executed. He sympathized strongly with the cause of the French Huguenots in this country, advising the legislature to make provision for their clergymen.

7. **Abraham De Peyster.** Governor of New York 1701.

Abraham De Peyster served as Mayor of New York for four years, 1691–1695. Was also Treasurer of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The house he built in 1700 in Pearl Street, opposite Cedar

Street, City of New York, was afterwards the headquarters of Washington.

8. **William Smith.** Chief Justice of New York 1701. Acting Governor for a short time.

9. **Edward Hyde,** Lord Cornbury. Afterwards 3d Earl of Clarendon. Governor of New York 1702–1708.

Nephew by marriage of James II.

Dishonest and rapacious. Was removed owing to protests of the colonists.

One of his imbecile freaks was to attire himself like a woman, and thus disguised to patrol the fort in which he lived.

10. **John Lord Lovelace.** Governor of New York 1708–1709.

When he sailed for his post was accompanied by fifty-two families, "poor Palatines," said to have been the first German emigrants to America.

11. **William Burnett.** Governor of New York 1720–1728.

In 1727 he built a fort at Oswego, New York, at his own expense, planting the English flag for the first time on the Lakes.

12. **Rip Van Dam.** Governor of New York 1731–1732.

Petitioned the King for a repeal of the restrictions on commerce. A member of the Provincial Council for nearly thirty years. Had a violent controversy regarding his claim to office and the salary thereto pertaining. Was preparing to support his claim with arms, when England ended the matter by appointing another Lieutenant-Governor.

13. **George Clinton.** Governor of New York 1743–1753; 1777–1795.

His discretion in civil affairs and his military services were of great value to the State. He was Vice-President of the United States from 1805 until his death.

14. **Sir Charles Hardy.** Governor of New York 1755–1757.

Aided Admiral Boscawen in the siege and reduction of Louisburg in 1758.

15. **Cadwallader Colden.** Lieutenant-Governor of New York 1760–1761; 1761–1762; 1763–1765; 1769–1770; 1774–1775.

A Scotch physician who emigrated to America. He was the first Surveyor-General of the Colony of New York and a member of the Provincial Council. Spent much time in the study of the sciences, especially botany, and published a valuable History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada.

16. **The Honorable Robert Monckton.** Major-General. Governor of New York 1761; 1762–1763.

In 1755 drove the French Army out of Nova Scotia. Wounded in Wolfe's expedition against Quebec, in which he was second in command. In 1761 was made Commander-in-Chief of the Province as well as Governor of New York.

17. **The Earl of Dunmore.** Governor of New York 1770–1771.

A needy Scottish Peer of the House of Murray. Passionate, narrow and unscrupulous in his rapacity.

18. **The Right Honorable John Campwell.** Earl of Loudoun.

Commanded the British Forces in America, 1756.

19. **Officers of High Rank in the English Army.**

CASE II

John Cruger. Portrait and autograph. Mayor of New York 1757–1766.

A Stamp. Stamp Act. 1765.

The Stamp Duty imposed varied from two pence to six pounds.

"It met with fierce opposition everywhere. The stamp agents were generally compelled by the 'Sons of Liberty' to resign or destroy their stamps. Many pamphlets were written to oppose the Act, and a dignified Declaration of Rights and Grievances was issued, a formal Address to the King and Petitions to each House of Parliament.

On November first, when it was to go into effect, bells were tolled, flags were placed at half-mast, and newspapers were put in mourning.

On March eighteenth, 1766, after a long and bitter Debate, Parliament repealed the objectionable measure, having previously, however, passed a Declaratory Act asserting the right to bind the Colonies and people of America in all cases whatsoever. By the first of November, the date on which the Stamp Act was to go into effect, the violence of the Sons of Liberty had made the execution of the Act impossible even if stamps could have been had."

Placards were posted on the doors of every public office and at the corners of streets, all of the same tenor: "Pro Patria. The first man that either distributes or makes use of Stampt Paper, let him take Care of his House, Person and Effects. Vox Populi. We dare."

The Stamps reached New York later than the other Colonies. They arrived in the ship "Edward," on Tuesday, October twenty-third. There were ten packages. They had been stored in different parts of the ship, it was said, without the knowledge of the captain. It was advised to hire a sloop to unload the vessel until the packages containing the stamps were reached, but no sloop could be hired at any price, their masters declining the service. So the captains of the King's ships were then requested to remove the cargo.

On the arrival of the "Edward" all the vessels in the Harbour of New York had lowered their colors to signify mourning, lamentation and woe. On October thirty-first the New York Gazette was printed with black head and foot lines, and contained a funeral lamentation on the Death of Liberty.

Annapolis Convention. September 11th, 1786. Continued in session three days.

Egbert Benson, autograph.
James Duane, autograph.
Leonard Gansevoort, autograph.
Alexander Hamilton, portrait and autograph.
Robert Livingston, portrait and autograph.

Members of Albany Convention, 1754.

John Chambers, Chief Justice, autograph.
Joseph Murray, autograph.
William Smith, portrait and autograph.
Justice of the Supreme Court, Province of New York.

MSS. Colonial Governors of New York.

William Burnett, 1720–1778; portrait and autograph.
George Clinton, 1743–1753; portrait and autograph.
James De Lancey, 1757–1760; autograph.
Son of a French Huguenot. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, later Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony. One of the founders of King's College, now Columbia University.
Cadwallader Colden, 1760–1761–1763, 1769, 1774; autograph.
Lord Dunmore, 1770–1771; autograph.
William Tryon, 1771–1774; autograph.
Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina in 1764. Transferred to New York in 1771. Was living in Government House at Fort George, near New York City, when it was burned in 1773. The Governor and his wife barely escaped with their lives. He made a large Grant of Land to King's College, now Columbia University. Gave up a civil for a military life in 1778, and was made Major-General in America.

Document. James II, King of England. Portrait and autograph. 1685.

Letter concerning return of stamps, dated 1766, signed John Brettells to John Hughes, Esq.

Bill of Shipment. Dated August 10th, 1765. Signed Richard Buddor.

An Astronomical Diary or Almanack. With Mrs. Macauley's Portrait.

Letter to George Johnstone, Esq. Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of West Florida, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same. Dated 1766.

Letter dated Sept. 13th. 1765–66. Signed John Brettells.

Autograph letter of John Johnson. Mayor, 1714.

Printed Indenture. Signed by

James Hounam	Philip Livingston
Henry Dufouer	Isaac Roosevelt
Thomas Marston	Richard Sharpe
Levinus Clarkson	Theophylact Bache

Dated July 20th, 1772.

Page from New York Almanac, 1773. (Pictorial.)
Showing view of New York City.

Memorandum. Signed Robert Lurting.
Mayor of New York, 1726–1735.
He began in an humble way with sloops and voyages on the Hudson and adjacent inland waters. He finally became a Colonel in the Militia.

Whitehead Hicks. Portrait and autograph.
Mayor of New York, 1766–1776.

Memorandum. Autograph document, signed J. Van Cortlandt.
Mayor of New York, 1710–1711.

Cartoons

Caricatures of Political Events Pertaining to America

CASE I

Plate I. The Bostonians Paying the Excise Man: or, Tarring and Feathering.
London: Printed for Rob't Sayer and J. Bennett, Map and Printsellers, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 31 October, 1774.

Plate II. The Bostonians in Distress.
London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map and Printsellers, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 19 November, 1774.

Plate III. The Patriotic Barber of New York.
London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map and Printsellers, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 12 February, 1775.

Plate IV. The Alternative of Williams-Burg.
London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 16 February, 1775.

Plate V. A Society of Patriotic Ladies.
Edenton in at North Carolina.

Plate VI. A New Method of Macarony Making as Practised at Boston.
For the Custom House officers landing the Tea,
They Tarred him, and Feathered him, just as you see.
And they drenched him so well, both behind and before,
That he begged, for God's sake, they would drench him no more.

CASE II

Goody Bull or the Second Part of the Repeal—
The world turned upside down,—or
The old woman taught wisdom.

Wonderful Magazine. Portrait of M. Wright of New York, The Remarkable Modeller in Wax.
Published by C. Johnson.

CASE III

The Wheel of Fortune or England in Tears.
An attempt to land a bishop in America 1768.

Britons Glory or Admiral Triumphant.

The Loaded Boot or Scotch Preferment in Motion or Monsieu will you vive.

The Caledonian March and Embarkation.

The Tomb Stone.
Here lieth the body of William, Duke of Cumberland,
lamented by his country which he twice saved.
American stamps, extension of excise, etc., etc., etc.
Printed for Mr. Smith, and sold at the Woolpack in Long Acre, near Drury Lane, London, 1755.

Liberty Triumphant or the Downfall of Oppression.

The State of the Nation. An. Dom. 1765.

The Deplorable State of America or Sc——h Government.
British Resentment or the French fairly coopt at Louisberg.

L. Bontard mot et Delin. Published according to Act of Parliament, 25 September, 1755. J. June, Sculp.

CASE IV

The Grand Monarque in a Fright, or the British Lion rous'd from his Lethargy.

France trembles at the British Lion's Roar
And Lewis' treach'rous wiles deceive no more:
Th' amusing Treaty he revives in vain,
Whilst rising Forts extend th' insidious Chain.

Perfidious Prince, thy Fraudful double Face
In distant climes shall publish thy Disgrace,
From where the Orient spreads the purple Dawn
To where the curtains of the west are drawn.

In truth the Indians thy Defeat shall sound,
And British Valour with Success be crown'd:
In either Hemisphere these Notes shall ring,
So fares the proud, the Treaty-breaking King.

Published April fourth, 1755, according to Act of Parliament, and sold by the Printsellers of London and Westminster. Price, 6d.

The Europeon State Jockies.

Running a Heat for the Ballance of Power, with various designs adapted for the year 1740. Invented by the President of the Political Society and inscribed to the members thereof. Published according to Act of Parliament, 25 March, 1740.

I. The European Race.

Heat 1st, Anno Dom. MDCCXXXVII.

Humbly inscribed to ye Politicians of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Italy, Holland and Corsica by their most obedient servant, an Englishman.

I returned and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the Battle to the strong, neither yet Bread to the wise, nor yet Riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill, but time and chance appeneth to them all.

Ecclesiastes, the 9th verse, the 11th c.

Published according to act of Parliament, Oct. 10, 1737.

II. The European Race.

Published according to act of Parliament, Sept. 4, 1738.

III. The European Race.

Heat 3rd, Anno Dom. MDCCXXXIX.

Inscribed to the Greatest Politician in Europe. By his most obedient and humble servant, an Englishman.

Behold the former things are come to pass and new things do I declare before they spring forth I tell you of them.

Isaiah the 42, verse the 9.

Halls and Stairs

1. **Old Dutch clock.** From Breck in Waterland. Holland.

2. **Photograph of Saint Ethelburga the Virgin,** within Bishopgate, London.

"The existence of the Church of Saint Ethelburga, dedicated to the daughters of King Ethelbert, King of Kent (A. D. 552–616), XIV century.

It was noted for its short services for city men, before proceeding on their voyages and upon their return therefrom.

To this quaint old-time place of worship Hudson and his crew, we are told, repaired to partake of the Sacrament before sailing under the direction of the "Muscovy" or Russian Company (the first joint stock company, says John Fiske, formed by the English for the prosecution of maritime trade and colonization, incorporated February, 1533), to attempt a northwest passage to Asia.

Hudson made two fruitless voyages in the years 1607 and 1608, in prosecution of this quest; but in making them he approached nearer to the Pole than any man before him and established his name and fame as a successful navigator and courageous explorer.

In 1609 he entered the service of the Dutch East India Company, and on the fourth of April of that year set sail in the "Half Moon," on the Zuyder Zee. On the 3rd of September he dropped anchor somewhere, Fiske says, in his "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," between Sandy Hook and Staten Island. Mr. Fiske concludes his chapter on Henry Hudson, by according him the credit of starting two immense industries, the Spitzbergen whale fisheries and the Hudson Bay fur trade, as well as that of bringing the Dutch to Manhattan. W. L. A."

3. **Portrait of Robert Livingston.** First Lord of the Manor, 1654–1723. Copy.

4. **An old oil painting,** representing Peter Stuyvesant and his army.

CASE I

Collection of small articles of dress and ornament worn in the 17th and 18th centuries.

CASE II

Contains wearing apparel of the 18th century. A coat and waistcoat worn by Henry Cruger, M. P., while advocating the freedom of the Colonies in the Parliament of George III.

Court dress of Henry Cruger, M. P., brought from Bristol, England, in the ship Harbinger, August 31, 1786.

Silk brocaded gown, worn by a colonial dame born in 1755.

Part of a collection of colonial bandboxes.

5 and 6. **Two photographs** of the Rhinelander sugar house, built in 1761.

7. **Dutch Kas, or painted cupboard,** with quaint designs in fruit and flowers in shades of gray. A long drawer on side-runners and behind the doors are wide shelves. These Kasses are made to separate in three parts, the heavy cornice lifts off, and the frame and drawer are separate from the cupboard proper. 1656.

Though the New York inventory records speak of "plain cupboards," "great cupboards," "Holland cupboards," "walnut, cedar and painted cupboards," search has not revealed a single oak piece or cupboard in any way resembling the Court and Livery cupboards of New England; the front feet only are ball shape, the rear ones straight and slender. Description and illustration in L. V. Lockwood's "Colonial Furniture in America."

FIRE BUCKETS

Two fire buckets. Marked, O. Wolcott, 2 and 3.

Fire buckets were in general use at the opening of the XVIIIth century. They were passed in a line from hand to hand,

and when not thus in service were kept hanging in a place convenient for the moment of need.

Societies were formed for mutual assistance, each member usually possessing two buckets, marked with his name and that of his society, and agreeing to repair with them to all fires. Large bags, similarly marked, were often added for preservation of menaced articles of value.

SOUTH-EAST BEDROOM

1. **Ornamental gilt and carved wood mirror.** Adam. About 1780.

2. **"Pembroke Table."** Two drawers, curved stretches, with square center, two drop leaves.

3. **Hand warmer.** Glazed pottery. Book design.

4. **Mahogany tilt-top, tripod stand.** About 1790. Sheraton design.

5. **Turned chair—leather back and seat.** Rare design. 1700—after cane period.

6. **Six-legged High-boy.** Upper and lower parts of different periods. Upper section belongs to the early form of bandy-legged high-boys; the development of high-boys characteristic of America—though the term "high-boys" was never used in the records. "Chest of drawers and table." And in the New York inventories after the chest of drawers mention is made of a table of the same wood. "Chest of drawers on a frame" first met with in New York records in 1689.

The introduction of these chests of drawers on high legs or frames marks the discontinuance of the use of oak, and the massive style seen in the chests, and early chests of drawers, was no longer followed.

England abandoned the high form for a low form known as the French commode.

7. **Queen Anne chair.** Early form, rush seat. 1710–20.

8. **Heppelwhite—commode, or night table**—inlaid, small brass drop handle to drawer, and large brass "Prince of Wales" handle in lower part.

9. **Medicine chest.** With nearly complete outfit of bottles, pair of scales, glass pestle and mortar and other items. 18th century.

10. **Long mahogany framed mirror.** Queen Anne. Curving of upper inside edge indicative of an early date.

11–12. **Two Davenport pottery bulb pots.**

13. **Mahogany candle stand?** Square braces.

14. **Mahogany four-post bedstead.** Empire style. 1800-1810.

15. **Hogarth chair.** Fiddle back; shell carving on the knees and in center of top rail, ball and claw feet. Made up of ogee curves.

16. **Cradle.** Mahogany, with top. Two styles of cradles have been found in this country dating before 1700—one swinging between uprights which stood firm upon the floor, the other swinging on short rockers.

17. **Mahogany chair.** Dutch style, ball and claw feet. 1780.

18. **High chest.** Two drawers—made of white wood with red stain, in original condition—brasses fastened to drawer by looped wire passed through and bent in middle. Double mouldings. Date about 1700.

19. **Heppelwhite—corner Wash stand.** One drawer, brass knobs. Toilet set—blue and white English pottery. Four pieces.

20. **Copper warming pan.**

21. **Brass foot stove,** with pierced work handle.

22. **Brass and iron Hodplate warmer.**

23. **Brass hand stove.** Open work. Two handles and four brass feet.

24. **Mirror.** Mahogany, inlaid frame, carved gilt and wood bird ornament, swan neck cornice on top, with pheasant.
Battersea mirror knobs. Rare design.

25. **Embroidered sampler.** Date 1745.

26. **Decorated Staffordshire bulb pot.**

27. **Whieldon flour pots with saucers.**

28. **Lowestoft vase with cover.** One of a five set of garniture.

29. **Lowestoft bottle.**

30–31–32. **Whieldon pottery birds.**

33–34. **Pair of silhouettes on wood.** Mahogany frames. Very rare.

SECOND STORY—SOUTH-EAST ROOM

35. **Curious quilt.** Embroidered in crewels in the style of the Cheshire wall hangings. England.
Supposed to be the work of a member of a Hugenot family of New York. Early XVIIIth century.

36. **Large bed spread.** Said to have been originally owned by William Penn.

Mirrors

The date of a mirror is hard to determine. They cannot be identified by the style of a given period with the same accuracy as furniture. In England mirrors were first made at Lambeth in 1673. Venice had practically supplied the whole world for the previous century. Throughout the colonies the early records mention looking-glasses of such low value that probably hand glasses were meant, after 1680 their value greatly increased. Between 1720 and 1740 the frames became similar to the published designs by English architects for mantel-pieces. The broken arch cornice was extensively used on mirrors of the Queen Anne period. The urn greatly assists in placing the date not only of any piece of furniture in which it was used, but in determining the date of mirrors. Chippendale's urn was egg-shaped, with heavier drapery than the one of Queen Anne's day. Those popular in the time of Heppelwhite are without drapery and either laterally or longitudinally elongated. Lockwood sums it up as follows: "The chief characteristics to be noted in mirrors dating between 1700 and 1750 are the mirror in two sections joined by simply lapping the glass, the waiving outline of the mirror in the upper section, the ornaments of wood instead of plaster and wire, and the style of urn."

Chairs

The 17th century furniture is still to be found in New England and New York, but has entirely disappeared from the South.

In the latter part of the 16th century and early in the 17th was the rush-bottomed chair, nearly every part of which was of turned wood. This turned work lasted for nearly two centuries, to a greater or less degree, and is of much interest to Americans, as the first furniture that came to the Colonies was of this order. Lockwood gives us three styles to the period of 1620 and 1660. The turned chair with its spindles differing in design of beauty according to their elaboration.

At the Connecticut Historical Society is a turned chair considered to be one of the oldest in this country and assigned to the early 16th century.

At Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, are to be found Elder Brewster's and Governor Carver's chairs, which, according to tradition, were brought over in the Mayflower. The latter chair originally had a double row of spindles similar to the back about the legs between the braces. Both chairs originally with rush seats.

Chairs with large turned posts, one leg in the back and two in front, having triangular seats, were also made, but not common to this country. A well-known specimen of this kind is the "Harvard College Chair."

The Wainscott Chair, made of oak, high back and arms, and heavy underbracing near the floor, was usually carved. Sometimes it matched the wainscotting of the room, and showed the

same design as the chests and cupboards of the period. The chair-table, though perfectly plain, is another example of the period. Its arms and underbracing mark relationship to the Wainscott type.

The leather modification of the Wainscott is of Italian design, coming to England through Holland. They are mentioned at Plymouth as early as 1643. Square back, and seat covered with leather, often studded with brass nails, underbracing at first heavy and plain, later turned. The Spanish leather chairs are of a later date and totally different style.

The carved frame chairs, with cane seats and backs, likewise came from Holland and were very plentiful in England at the end of the 17th century. They do not appear in the inventories of this country until that date, and were of two styles, Flemish and Spanish. In the former we have the scroll foot, which generally turns outward, the carved back suggesting the splat, as it is seperate from the upright posts. The wood of both the Flemish and Spanish chairs was either walnut, maple, beech, or occasionally oak. The Spanish style shows the solid back, with legs turned, and the foot not a scroll but of a distinct style known as the Spanish foot—broad, turning slightly outward and fluted.

The Netherlands were more advanced in decorative arts than England, and with William and Mary came a Dutch development of Italian and later French influence. The cabriole leg began its reign with Dutch feet and later their modification, the ball and claw; the wide flat splat, broad seat, shell ornaments carved on knee and at the center of seat in front, and center of top of back, were sometimes called Queen Anne chairs. From 1700 to 1750 we have the slat-back and bannister-back, used in cottages and survivors of the turned chair; substituting the slats for spindles and commonly known as "three-back," "four-back" and "five-back," the last is most often found in New England. The bannister-back has also turned legs and uprights, and sometimes arms, occasionally with carving. In place of the horizontal slats there were spindles, usually four, rounded in front and flat in the back —these two types are generally painted black and have rush seats. The round-about or corner chair was so arranged that a leg came in the middle of the front and back.

The universal Windsor chairs were made in this country as early as 1725, and as early as Queen Anne's time in England; they were the every-day chair of the period and still survive as piazza and kitchen chairs of to-day. The American Windsor differs from the English in that the latter usually has the solid or pierced splat in the center of the back with the spindles on either side—and the American in its various forms, has straight spindles across the back, sometimes with a comb-like extension on top for a head rest; the seats of solid wood, and the legs and underbraces turned.

Windsor chairs were made with or without arms. Those with the end of the arms carved like a closed or open hand are much sought after. There were also those with the curve of the back bent into the arms, and the back supported by two spindle braces

fastened into an extension of the seat; and lastly the Windsor writing chair with its one wide arm.

Oak characterized the Jacobean period; walnut, Queen Anne; mahogany that of Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Sheraton.

About 1740 cabinet makers began to publish books of design of such merit, that the style was no longer known by the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was introduced but after its originator or chief designer.

William Jones published one of the first books on interiors and furniture in 1739. In 1745 Abraham Swan—as Helen Candee Wheeler has so happily expressed it—"interpreted in book form, the rococo grafted on the English square construction, illustrating delightfully the change of a decorative thought as it passes through an alien intelligence." Chippendale's "Gentleman's and Cabinet Maker's Director" published in 1753, with its preface by Samuel Johnson, has no designs for chairs with ball or claw feet—the French foot is constantly repeated—tradition, however, ascribes many of the former make to him, and Lockwood offers the explanation that "he made what was desired, to order."

As a rule the English Chippendale chairs are larger and heavier than the American and excel in design and workmanship. His style depends for enrichment upon carving, never upon inlay nor painting. Though mahogany is so closely associated with Chippendale, the Dutch used the wood in 1660, and in New York inventories it is mentioned in 1693, and in Philadelphia, 1708. Chippendale's ideas were drawn from the French, by the style in vogue when Louis XV reigned; from the Dutch, as shown by his adaptation of the bandy leg, the splat, the broad seat, and shell ornamentation of Queen Anne's period, and from Gothic and Chinese styles. All these were blended, and produced a result that was distinctively English, and might truly be called original.

Lockwood illustrates in his "Colonial Furniture" the backs of the different styles of chairs, that we may with a degree of accuracy place the date and cabinet-maker under which they fall.

In a *Dutch* chair the top curves down to the upright pieces forming the back, so that they appear to be one piece.

Chippendale.—The top rail is bow shape, and the ends of the top curve up instead of down, and the center is a rising curve.

Heppelwhite.—The back is always either heart, shield or oval in shape.

Sheraton.—Rectangular in shape, the upper edge often raised in the center, and sometimes curved instead of straight. The splat forming the back is never simple, neither does it join the seat, but is supported by a cross rail.

Variations must be allowed in all these designs.

SECOND STORY—NORTH-EAST ROOM

1. **Gate-legged table.**

2. **Mirror.** Cut work frame. About 1780.

3. **Sofa.** Carved claw feet. Empire. Originally in Van Cortlandt House.

NO. 22. WASHINGTON ROOM
CHAIR, CHIPPENDALE STYLE,
SHOWING CHINESE INFLUENCE

NO. 44. SOUTHEAST ROOM
ROUND-A-BOUT CHAIR
CHIPPENDALE

NO. 1. WASHINGTON ROOM
WINDSOR WRITING CHAIR

4. Landscape embroidery on linen. 18th century.

5. Spinning wheel.

6. Small leather covered box studded with brass nails.

7. Pair brass candlesticks.

8. Mantel clock. Mahogany case, brass pierced side panels and top handle. From 1790–1800.

9. Thread winder. Mahogany.

10. Two wool carders. From Jonas Platt's house, King's Park, Long Island.

11. Small spinning wheel.

12. Yarn winder.

13. Reel for winding wool or linen.

14. Corner wash stand. Mahogany. Characteristic of Heppelwhite; legs curved outward. Bowl and pitcher. Staffordshire printed ware.

15. Three Windsor chairs. Fan backs.

16. Child's rocking chair. Used by four generations.

17. Slat back, turned child's chair.

18–19. Rush bottom chairs. New England type of rocking chair—period last quarter of 18th century.

20. Wooden cradle. Covered with leather and studded with brass nails. Marked 1734.

21. Two water color flower studies. Painted on white satin by Eliza Eliot. Late 18th century.

22. Case containing samples and various articles of needle work. One piece of embroidery in colored wools on homespun linen, by Elisabeth Wyllys.
Born 1708. Great granddaughter of Governor George Wyllys.

23. Chair table. Arms and underbracing show it to be of the Wainscott type. The upturned top made it useful in keeping off draughts.

24. Furniture of almost every variety was made in miniature, probably for children's toys. It was advertised for sale in New York between 1760–1770.

THE WASHINGTON ROOM

So named by the Van Cortlandt family after a visit from General George Washington

1. Writing chair. Windsor. An American development, having one wide arm.

2. Chair in Dutch style. Bandy legs and underbraced. About 1780.

3. **Foot rest.** Mahogany. For gouty foot.

4–5. Copper and brass **Warming pans.**

6. **Piece from dinner service,** with the insignia of the Cincinnati. Used by General Washington.

7. **Sword.** Damascene blade. Captured from a Hessian officer at the battle of Butts Hill, near Newport, R. I., August 29, 1778, by Col. John Trumbull.

8. **Pair of brass mounted pistols.**

9. **Ebony mantel clock.** Empire period.

10. **Girandole.**

11. **Round-a-bout chair.**

12. **Bed table.** Tripod stand.

13. **Inlaid mahogany commode.** About 1790.

14. **Cosey chair.** Ball and claw feet, under brace. 1750.

15. **Four High post bedstead and dimity hangings.** Used by General Washington.

16. **Plate chest.**

17. **Corner wash-stand.** Heppelwhite design. Bowl and pitcher. Staffordshire printed.

18. **Mirror.** Like No. 2 in the northeast room.

19. **Writing desk.** Said to have been used by General Washington while visiting at Van Cortlandt.

20. **Silver mounted pistol.**

21. **Piece of Martha Washington's wedding dress.**

Piece of the seal presented to General Washington by the ladies of Boston.

Piece of General Washington's bed curtain.

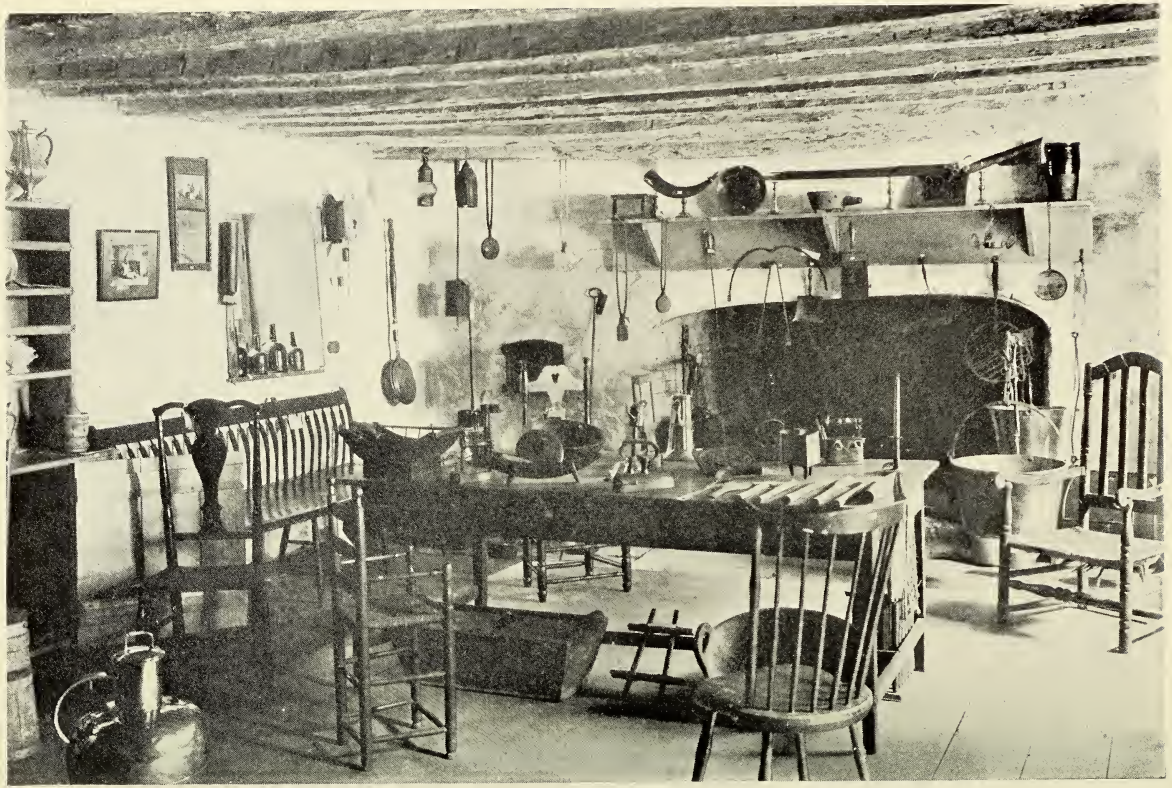
Pair of small glass toilet bottles used by General Washington; also a jelly glass.

22. **Chair.** Chippendale style, showing Chinese influence.

23. **Old mahogany blanket chest.**

24. **Chair.** Covered with horse hair. Used by Henry Clay in the Senate chamber.

25. **Invitation to Col. Lamb to dine with General Washington at West Point, 1780.**



KITCHEN

The Kitchen

In Colonial days the homestead kitchen was the thrifty dame's domain. The wide fireplace, with the oven attached, occupied one whole side of the room, so large "we can brew and bake and boyl our Cyttle all at once in him." The hearth corners held trivets, peels and skillets; above the clavel piece were festoons of dried apples and peppers. Here the tireless housewife made preserves and conserves of quince, cherry and damson; marmalets, syrups, poppy-water, mint-water, cordials and cherry-water; egg cakes, makroons, apple slump, apple mose and apple crowdy. She must see to it also that in the darkened cellar beyond were stored betimes "great bins of apples, potatoes, parsnips and turnips, barrels of cider and vinegar, hogsheads of corned beef, salt pork and hams, tonnekins of salted shad and mackerel, kilderkins of home-made lard, jars of pickles, kegs of souse, rolliches, head cheese, and sausages." Withal she must find time to weave and spin as well as bake and brew.

Could the flax wheels speak, they would sing a tale of patient industry. Every farmer raised wool and flax, which the wives and daughters spun into thread and yarn.

"Whilst the shuttle swiftly flies,
With cheerful heart I work and sing,
And envy none beneath the skies."

1. Flax Wheel.

Flax was generally pulled for spinning early in July, proving the old saying, "June brings the flax." The spinner sat at the small flax wheel, moistened her fingers, usually in a gourd of water tied to her distaff, placed her foot on the treadle and spun the fibre into a long, even thread. In 1640 the Court of Massachusetts passed two orders directing the growth of flax. In Connecticut every family was ordered to spin a certain number of pounds of flax a year or else pay a fine. Rustic lovers often carved legends or letterings on the rims of the spinning-wheels, shuttles and hand-reels.

2. Wool Wheel.

Wool spinning required a most alert and flexible series of movements. The spinner, poised slightly forward, stepped swiftly back and forth, deftly winding her yarn on the spindle. A good day's work for an active spinner was six skeins of yarn. To accomplish this, it was estimated she would walk over twenty miles.

3. Two Windsor Chairs.

Windsor chairs were manufactured in Philadelphia about the middle of the eighteenth century. Much more comfortable than the bannister or slat-backed chairs then in common use.

4. Dutch Milk Can.

5. Churn.

An upright churn. Comparatively few New England families owned churns in the seventeenth century, so that not many could

have made butter, but in the eighteenth century every good dame in the country made cream and butter and the duties of the dairy were unceasing.

6. Child's rush-bottomed high chair.

7. Old dresser. The property of Stephen Skinner, Colonial Treasurer of New Jersey.

"On the dressers were placed in orderly rows the cheerful pewter and scant earthenware of the household."

8. Mortar and pestle.

Both grain and spices were pounded with a pestle in a mortar.

9. Earthenware tankard.

Earthenware appears in the list of sales at Fort Orange, proving its early use in the colonies.

10. White jelly mould.

11. Pewter ladle.

12. Two coffee canisters.

13. Pewter tankard.

From tankards they drank Beere, Wheay or Buttermilk and the mild fermented drinks made and drunk in large quantities in Colonial days.

14. Pink Staffordshire platter.

15. Wooden mortar and pestle. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

16. Photographic reproduction of old Recipe Book. Belonging to Mrs. Thomas Hillhouse (Anna Van Schaick Ten Broeck, 1787–1865).

17. Four Staffordshire plates.

18. Stoneware plate.

19. Purple printed-ware bowl.

20. Staffordshire pepper pot.

21. Brass hour glass.

"So runs the round of life from hour to hour."

22. Brown Staffordshire cup.

23. Wooden mortar and pestle.

24. Staffordshire gravy boat.

25. Two pewter plates.

26. Two hot-water plates.

27. Seven pewter spoons.

All colonists had spoons, as much of the food was in the form of soup and was called "spoon meat."

28. Pewter mustard pot.

29. Two large pewter plates.

30. Pewter candlestick.

31. Pewter porringer.

A porringer was a shallow, circular dish, with a flat, plain or pierced handle; small porringers were sometimes called "posnets."

32. Pewter coffee pot.

33. Oval pewter platter.

34. Pewter tea pot.

In Revolutionary days, at the time of the Stamp Act, many home-grown substitutes for tea were used, such as rib-wort, "Liberty Tea" from the four-leafed loose strife, and "Hyperion Tea" from raspberry, strawberry and currant leaves, sage and thoroughwort.

This was pronounced by good patriots to be "very delicate and most excellent."

35. Small pewter tea pot.

36. Three round pewter platters or chargers.

In Colonial times a full set of pewter platters, plates and dishes was called "A Garnish of Pewter." This was a favorite gift to a bride.

A kind of horse-tail rush gathered in the marshes, called "scouring rush," was used to scour pewter.

37. Pewter sugar bowl.

38. Old Chinese ginger jar.

39. Two candle moulds.

Candles were made by being run in moulds usually of tin or pewter. There were large moulds that made two dozen and smaller ones that made six. Candles were also made by the tedious process of dipping. The fragrant bayberry furnished a pale green wax for fine candles, which was never greasy to the touch; "neither does the snuff of these ever offend the smell like that of a tallow candle."

The thrifty housewife was known by her stock of symmetrical candles.

40. Fourteen kitchen utensils.

41. Settle from "back of the Catskills," hand-made by Jan Van Hoesen about 1710.

42. Photograph of Southern Kitchen in "The Refuge," Camden County, Georgia.

43. Old mirror.

44. Eggnogg shaker.

45. Five old bottles.

In very early days glass bottles were of such rarity as to be bequeathed in wills with special mention.

46. Madeira wine bottle marked F.V.C. 1765.

These initials, enclosed in a heart raised on glass, are those of Frederic Van Cortlandt.

47. **Wine bottle marked Sidney Breese, 1765.**

48. **Hanging Clock.**

49. **Warming pan.**
A pan with a perforated metal cover of copper or brass and a long wooden handle. These were filled with hot coals, thrust within the bed, and moved rapidly back and forth, so as to warm the sheets without scorching them and infuse some heat into the ice-cold beds of the winter bedrooms.

50. **Dutch Oven.** Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.
The Dutch Oven, or Roasting Kitchen. Cylindrical in form, standing on four feet, for the roasting of meat and poultry before the open fire. The joint to be cooked was held in place by a long spit, which projected at each end, so the meat could be turned without opening the cylinder. There was a little door at the back for convenience in basting.

51. **Pone Oven.**
For baking any bread made of Indian corn or meal, commonly called corn-pone. Much used in the southeastern United States by the negroes and poor whites.

52. **Glass lantern.**
Old time lantern, often of pierced metal, nearly always hung by the side of the fireplace near the warming pan.

53. **Iron lantern.**

54. **Coffee roaster.**

55. **Long-handled shovel.**
The long handle, to make endurable the blazing heat of the logs.

56. **Wafer-iron.**
It was quite customary for newly-married couples to have one of these wafer-irons made with the united initials and the date upon it, so that the impression of the letters and figures was made on the cakes when baked.

57. **Steel waffle-iron.** Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

58. **Peel or Slice.** Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.
For putting pies and loaves of bread in the deep oven. It hung by the oven side. The Bread-peel was a universal gift to a bride, as significant of domestic utility and good luck.

59. **Two spiders for trying lard.**

60. **Two Chimney Cranes.**
Cranes which held a motley collection of pot-hooks, pot-hangers, pot-clips, pot-crooks, pot-claws and trammels.

61. **Three iron pots, two skillets and kettle.** Burgess House. Duxbury. 1630.

62. **Four brass candlesticks.**

63. **Chafing-dish.**

64. Footstove.

"The footstove, fireside neighbor to the warming pan. A box of perforated metal in a wooden frame in which hot coals were placed to warm the feet of the good wife during a winter's drive or in the bleak, unheated meeting houses."

65. Dutch baking-dish, Pennsylvania.

66. Pie plate, Pennsylvania.

67. Earthenware cream jar.

68. Wafer-iron and waffle-iron.

69. Toaster. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

Toast rack on its spindling legs, of somewhat later date than the frying pans, trivets, spits and cauldrons.

70. Whale-oil lamp.

In the oil made from whales, the colonists found a cheap supply for their metal and glass lamps.

71. Fire pot-hooks.

On the pot-hooks or trammels pots and kettles could be hung at varying heights over the fire.

"On went the boilers, till the hake
Had much ado to bear 'em."

72. Wrought-iron tongs. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

73. Coal screen-shovel. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

74. Coal carrier.

75. Toaster.

76. Revolving gridiron.

So the meat could be turned and broiled evenly before the open fire.

77. Bull's-eye lamp used in the illumination at Quebec in honor of George the Fourth.

78. Brass cake turner.

79. Brass skimmer.

80. Pot-hooks and extension crane. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

81. Two brass kettles.

82. Dutch oven.

83. Flintlock gun.

The favorite resting place for a fowling-piece was on hooks over the kitchen fire—for nearly every man possessed a gun, a powder horn and a bullet pouch.

84. Powder horn.

These were frequently carved, attesting to months of patient work. Maps, plans, legends, family history, dates of births, marriages and deaths, and lists of battles were recorded on them, making them valuable as historical records.

85. Old corner cupboard.

86. Blue Canton China and blue English ware (in cupboard).

87. Three blue ginger jars from China.

88. Hog's collar.

89. Wooden scales and weights. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

90. Churn, wooden paddles and rolling-pin. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

91. Candle mould.

92. Chopping bowl.

93. Covered kneading trough.
Wooden bread trough used in every home.

94. Tallow dips and wicks.
The wicks were made of loosely-spun hemp, tow or cotton. Each wick was attached to a wire or nail placed across the open top of the cylinder and hung down in the centre of each individual mould. The melted tallow was poured in carefully around the wicks.

95. Iron candlestick.

96. Two brass smoothing-irons.

97. Mould for bonny-clabber.
Tin mould with a perforated pattern on a small sheet of tin inside to impress the design on the bonny-clabber as it stiffened. Bonny-clabber was a kind of "curds and whey."

98. Queen-Bee trap.

99. Butter Print.

100. Large pewter spoon.

101. Two tailors' geese.

102. Brass smoothing iron.

103. Copper coffee pot.

104. Wooden fork, Virginia.

105. Chopping bowl.

106. Fluting iron.

107. Tin whale-oil lamp.

108. Spice grinder.

109. Knife box.

110. Horn-handled knife and fork.

111. Iron mortar and pestle. Burgess House, Duxbury. 1630.

112. Old kitchen table.

113. Old rush-bottomed armchair.

114. Fiddle-back rush-bottomed chair.

115. Brass kettle, iron pot, iron tea kettle and trivet, from old kitchen of "The Refuge," Camden County, Georgia.

The largest iron pot used to boil the grease and lye together at the annual spring making of soft soap, one of the most trying of all the household industries. The day, chosen after consultation with the family counselor, the almanac, that the moon be in the right quarter and the tide at flood.

Trivet. A movable frame to hold pots in the place of legs. They were of varying heights, so that the body of the utensil could be raised above the ashes and coals of the open fireplace to exactly the desired proximity.

116. Spider.
A flat iron pot or bake-pan.

117. Three-legged iron pot.

118 Gravy boat.

In the preparation of this catalogue the works of the following authors have been consulted and drawn from: Bancroft, Wilson, Lamb, Lossing, Ruttenberg, Murat Halstead, R. T. Haines Halsey, John H. Buck, William Loring Andrews, Helen Churchill Candee, William Gordon Verplanck, Luke Vincent Lockwood, Moore, Wood, Markham, Bell, Mrs. Alice Morse Earl, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt and others, besides the various encyclopædias.

In the Hudson-Fulton Exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, will be found two interesting collections made by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. A collection of Portraits, by distinguished Painters, illustrating the Colonial Period and of great historical value; also a collection of Colonial Silver fully representing the work of the English and American Colonial Silversmiths of the 17th and 18th centuries.

List of Institutions holding Free Exhibitions under the auspices of or in coöperation with the Scientific, Historical and Art Committees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Seventy-seventh Street, from Columbus Avenue to Central Park West. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m. Always free. Special Exhibition during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, from September 1st to December 1st. Original objects showing the life and habits of the Indians of Manhattan Island and the Hudson River Valley. (Special illustrated guide for sale; price, 10 cents.)

Take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway to Eighty-first Street, or Subway to Seventy-ninth Street; also reached by all surface cars running through Columbus Avenue or Central Park West.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Robert Fulton Exhibition consists of paintings, drawings, books, decorations and furniture, and working models of John Fitch's steamboat, the first boat operated and propelled by steam, Robert Fulton's "Clermont," the first successful application of steam to navigation, and John Stevens's "Phœnix," the first steamboat to sail on the ocean.

The exhibition will be shown in the Council Room of the Society, on the eleventh floor, and will be open from 9.00 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. during the entire period of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and from 9.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. daily until December 6th.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE, Eastern Parkway. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays from 2 to 6 p.m.; Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Free except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when admission fee is charged of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under six years of age. Collections illustrating various departments of Archæology, Mineralogy and Ethnography. Special Exhibition relating to past and present life of Indians on Long Island. Portrait of Robert Fulton painted by himself, the property of Col. Henry T. Chapman and loaned by him to the Museum. Open September 1st to December 31st. (Illustrated catalogue for sale.)

Take Subway Express to Atlantic Avenue, or Flatbush Avenue Trolley from Brooklyn Bridge. St. John's Place surface car from Atlantic Avenue or Borough Hall.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM (Brooklyn Institute), Bedford Park, Brooklyn Avenue. Collection illustrative of the fauna of Long Island. Open free to the public from Monday to Saturday (inclusive) from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sunday from 2 until 5.30 p.m.

CITY HISTORY CLUB OF NEW YORK, 21 West Forty-fourth Street. Special Exhibition of Illustrations, Photographs, Maps and Plans relating to the history of the City of New York, and all of the originals used in the City History Club Historical Guide Book of the City of New York.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, St. Nicholas Avenue and 139th Street. Hudson-Fulton Exhibit. During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration and for some weeks thereafter, the College of the City of New York will have on exhibition in its historical museum a collection of charts, views, manuscripts and relics

representing old New York. Among the charts will be original prints of New Netherlands and New Amsterdam by Nicholas J. Vischer, about 1650; N. Visscher, 1690; Lotter's "New Jorck," 1720; contemporary plans and views of the Revolutionary period showing the movements of Washington and Howe in this vicinity during the Campaign of 1776; Revolutionary battle relics; portraits, residences and letters of old New Yorkers; bronze busts of Washington, Lincoln and Fulton by Houdon and Volk; and other material suggested by the celebration.

Take Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway to 140th Street, or Broadway Subway to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS. Through the courtesy of Commissioner Michael J. Kennedy, the different species of trees have been labeled in Prospect Park, from the Plaza to the Willink Entrance; in Bedford Park; in Highland Park, and in Tompkins Park. An additional small enameled sign has been hung on those labeled trees that were indigenous to the Hudson River Valley in 1609. The special label reads: "This species is a native of the Hudson River Valley."

FRAUNCES TAVERN, 54 Pearl Street, near Broad Street. Historic Revolutionary Building. Built in 1719. Scene of Washington's farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783. Restored December 4, 1907, by the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Special Exhibition of Revolutionary Relics by the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who are the owners of the historic building, September 15th to November 1st.

Take Subway to Bowling Green Station, or Third Avenue Elevated Railway to Hanover Square Station, or Broadway surface cars.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, between Brooklyn Bridge and Borough Hall. Open daily, except Sundays, from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Reference library of 70,000 volumes; manuscripts, relics, etc. Autograph receipt of Robert Fulton and original manuscript volume of Danker's and Sluyter's "Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80."

Take Subway to Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Third Avenue Elevated Railway or surface cars to Brooklyn Bridge, connecting with Bridge cars.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park East. Main entrance on Fifth Avenue at Eighty-second Street. Open daily, except Sundays, from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.; until Dec. 31st, to 5.00 p.m.; Saturdays to 10.00 p.m.; Sundays from 1.00 to 6.00 p.m. On Mondays and Fridays an admission fee of 25 cents is charged, except to members and copyists. Collections illustrating all departments of Art and Archæology. Special Exhibition of a magnificent Collection of over 130 of the works of 17th century Dutch Masters, constituting the finest Exhibition of this kind ever made. Products of Colonial Art: American Paintings, Furniture, Pewter and Silver of the 17th and 18th centuries, etc. (Two catalogues for sale, one of Dutch Exhibit and one of Colonial Arts; price, 10 cents each. Also finely illustrated edition de luxe.)

Take Fifth Avenue stages or Madison Avenue surface cars to Eighty-second Street, one block east of Museum; connection with Subway at Forty-second Street, and with Elevated Railway and West Side surface cars at Fifty-ninth Street.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB, Twentieth Street near Irving Place (Gramercy Park). This house was formerly the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, and is situated one block east of the birth-place of Ex-President Roosevelt. Open daily from September 20th to about October 18th, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Special

Loan Exhibition by the National Arts Club, in cooperation with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Three centuries of New York City: Special Exhibition of Paintings, Photographs, Drawings and other interesting materials, illustrating the growth and progress of New York from the time of Henry Hudson to the present day.

Take Fourth or Madison Avenue surface cars to corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, one block west of Club-house. Subway Station at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, three blocks away.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM, in Battery Park. Under the management of the New York Zoölogical Society. Open daily, including Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. until October 15th. (October 16th to April 14th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) This building was erected in 1807 by the United States Government as a fort and after the War of 1812 was called Castle Clinton; later, as Castle Garden, it was the scene of Jenny Lind's triumphs, and from 1855 to 1890 it was the portal of the New World for 7,690,606 immigrants. This is the largest aquarium in the world and contains a greater number of specimens and species than any other. All tanks containing fish indigenous to the Hudson River will be so marked.

Take any Elevated Railway to Battery Place Station, or Subway to Bowling Green Station. Also reached by all surface cars which go to South Ferry.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, Bronx Park. Museums open daily including Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Conservatories from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Grounds always open. In the Grounds and Conservatories exhibits of Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Natural Woodland; in the Museums, Plant Products utilized in the Arts, Sciences and Industries. All Trees growing on Manhattan Island and Hudson River Valley at the time of Hudson's arrival are marked with the letter "H." (Special illustrated catalogue for sale.)

Take Third Avenue Elevated Railway to Bronx Park (Botanical Garden). Subway passengers change at Third Avenue and 149th Street. Also reached by Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad from Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., until November 1st. Special Exhibition of old Deeds, Manuscripts, Books, Portraits, etc., relating to the history of the United States up to and including the War of 1812. (Catalogue for sale.)

Take Broadway surface cars to corner of Fifty-eighth Street. Subway station at Columbus Circle (Fifty-ninth Street), two blocks distant. Sixth Avenue Elevated station at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, three blocks away.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. September 25th to October 30th, open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Robert Fulton Exhibition of the New York Historical Society, in coöperation with the Colonial Dames of America. (Catalogue for sale.)

Take Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway to Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, or surface cars traversing Central Park West. Also reached by any Columbus Avenue surface car to Seventy-seventh Street.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, Lenox Branch, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Special Exhibition of Prints, Books, Manuscripts, etc., relating to

Henry Hudson, the Hudson River, Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation. (Special illustrated catalogue for sale; price, 10 cents.)

Take Fifth Avenue Stages, or Madison Avenue surface cars to Seventy-second Street, one block east of Library; connection with Subway at Grand Central Station and with Elevated Railway and West Side surface cars at Fifty-ninth Street.

NEW YORK ZOÖLOGICAL PARK, under the management of the New York Zoölogical Society, in Bronx Park. Open daily, including Sundays, from 9 a.m. until an hour before sunset (November 1 to May 1 from 10 a.m.). Free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Exhibition of a splendid collection of Animals, Birds and Reptiles. **The fauna of Henry Hudson's time on Manhattan Island and Hudson River Valley will be indicated by the flag of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.** (Special illustrated catalogue for sale.)

Take Subway trains marked "Bronx Park Express" to terminus at 180th Street, or Third Avenue Elevated to Fordham Station. The entrances are reached by numerous surface cars.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH. The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York will make an exhibit in the chapel of the Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and 48th Street, during the week of the celebration, 9 to 5 daily.

This church was organized A.D. 1628, and the exhibit will comprise articles connected with its long history.

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE MUSEUM, in Van Cortlandt Park. This fine colonial mansion, **built in 1748,** with furniture of the period, is one of the oldest houses within the area of Greater New York; it is in the custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. Open daily, 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. **Special Exhibition of Mezzotint Portraits of men prominent in political life prior to the Revolution; Wedgwood's Medallion Portraits of Illustrious Personages; Cartoons and Caricatures of political events, etc.** (Special illustrated catalogue on sale.)

Take Harlem Railroad from Grand Central Station; Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway, connecting at 155th Street with the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad; or Subway trains marked "Van Cortlandt Park."

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS (The Jumel Mansion), Roger Morris Park, Edgecombe Road and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Built about 1760. Under the Department of Parks. Exhibition by the ladies of the Washington Headquarters Association, Daughters of the American Revolution. Open free daily, including Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. **Special features: Collection of Colonial furnishings, objects and pictures; also the Bolton Collection of War Relics of the Revolution.**

Take "Tenth Avenue, Broadway, and Amsterdam Avenue" surface cars of the Third Avenue system; Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, or Broadway Subway to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

BY SPECIAL CARD ONLY

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 15 West 81st Street. **Special Exhibition of Books and Maps relating to Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton.** Admission can be obtained by card. Apply to the Librarian, 15 West 81st Street. Open from September 25th to October 9th, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GEORGE F. KUNZ,

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,
Tribune Building, New York.

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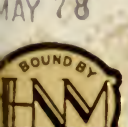

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